CHEMICAL BUYERS OUTLOOK IN THIS ISSUE

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKETING WEEKLY

March 7, 1960

PUBLISHED IN TWO SECTIONS
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CHEMICAL OUTLOOK
QUARTERLY ISSUE

A survey of the market potential for chemicals and related process materials conducted by the Chemical Buyers Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

WHAT CHEMICAL BUYERS SEE AHEAD FOR PRICES

On the nearly 300 chemicals covered by this survey, as of press time chemical P.A.'s vary in their opinions as to which items will change over the next quarter. The shadings of opinion on thirty-seven chemicals are tabulated below, with a breakdown by percentages.

	Advances	*No Change*	*Declines*
Acetone	.....	84%	16%
Aluminum Sulfate	.....	75%	25%
Castor Oil	32%	52%	16%
Castor Oil, Dehydrated	32%	52%	16%
Cottonseed Oil	50%	.....	50%
Dehydrocholic Acid	.....	.....	100%
Ethyl Acetate	50%	50%	.....
Ethyl Alcohol	7%	93%	.....
Ethylene Glycol	.....	67%	33%
Glycerine	.....	75%	25%
Isopropyl Alcohol	25%	75%	.....
Lanolin	33%	67%	.....
Lime	.....	84%	16%
Linseed Oil	.....	67%	33%
l-Lysine Hydrochloride	.....	.....	100%
Manganese Oxide	.....	.....	100%
Menthol, Brazilian	.....	.....	100%
Methanol, Synthetic	.....	87%	13%
Naval Stores	50%	50%	.....
Oiticica Oil	.....	.....	100%
Phenylacetic Acid	.....	.....	100%
Phosphoric Acid	.....	84%	16%
Procaine Hydrochloride	.....	75%	25%
Propylene Glycol	.....	67%	33%
Pyridine, 2°	.....	75%	25%
Rotenone	100%	.....	.....
Silver Nitrate	.....	50%	50%
Sodium Benzoate	.....	50%	50%
Soybean Oil	50%	50%	.....
Sulfa Drugs	.....	67%	33%
Sulfur	.....	75%	25%
Sulfuric Acid	.....	94%	6%
Terpine Hydrochloride	.....	.....	100%
Testosterone & Salts	.....	.....	100%
Toluene	.....	50%	50%
Urea	.....	67%	33%
Zinc Oxide	50%	50%	.....

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Chemical Purchasing Agents Worried About Far Fewer Problems These Days Than at Any Time in the Recent Past

This report is based on a nationwide survey of chemical P. A.'s conducted by the Chemical Buyers Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

Having come through the steel strike virtually unscathed, chemical purchasing agents appear to be beset with fewer problems today that at any time in the recent past. About the only things causing concern are shortages and allocation of **naphthalene** and **phthalic anhydride,** and these worries are likely to disappear by the end of the upcoming quarter.

The chemical buyers exhibit no uneasiness about impending walkouts. In fact, of those polled across the nation, only one P. A. expresses any alarm over the possibility of a railroad strike. Though a transportation tieup could play hob with the US economy, everyone seems to feel that somehow it will be either averted or kept under control.

Appraising the outlook for 1960 and the decade ahead from a position of relative comfort, the purchasing executives, nevertheless, view the future with tempered optimism. More than half the buyers report no improvement in production and in new orders. They see a dip in business coming late in the next quarter and a traditionally slow summer. What's more, they're not convinced that there will be a bounce-back in the final quarter of the year.

Despite this, the consensus is that 1960 will show an aggregate gain over 1959 of somewhere in the range of 2 to 10 percent.

A special additional questionnaire circulated to chemical buyers solicited comments on the old purchasing standbys: delivery, quality and service. It also asked these questions: What goals have you set in your overall purchasing program for 1960? How do you plan to obtain increased values to offset the trend toward higher prices? Just what the men who buy the chemicals think about these matters will be presented in some detail later on in this report.

Business Prospects

In the agricultural chemical industry, fertilizer manufacturers anticipate good business volume during the fertilizer season which began three weeks ago and continues to around May 15. Tonnage, they say, will equal that of 1959, a good year.

In drugs and pharmaceuticals, the usual optimistic point of view persists. Just about every section of the chemical industry has at one time or another over the last two years had its doldrums, but the drug industry in both its expectations and its performance has experienced nothing but substantial net gains. The 1960 predictions of 8 and 10 percent over 1959 stem for the most part from drug firms.

The petroleum industry, whose sales have trailed a little behind those of the chemical industry generally, is still not entertaining any high hopes that 1960 will bring any great surge in business. Says one chemical buyer whose business is tied closely to the petroleum industry: "The next quarter, next half and next year should not show any substantial increase in normal volume of business. This results from the fact that we are directly related to the petroleum industry and the future of that industry is rather uncertain for the next one-year period."

The rubber, paper and ceramics industries are using up chemicals at about the same rate they did six months ago. Sections of industry closely related to steel products are still running at capacity because of inventory depletion during the strike, but most buyers feel that the pipelines are about filled. Most chemical buyers are now carrying somewhat higher inventories than they normally do, and are considering a downward adjustment.

This inventory situation may explain why the P.A.'s indicate that while their backlog of orders remains healthy, the "rush" pressure is off and

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"Outlook for second quarter is one of improvement over the first quarter. Third quarter will slow to the first-quarter level. Fourth quarter will be the best in 1960. Overall 1960 an 8 percent gain over 1959."

delivery in about a month is satisfactory to most buyers.

A minimum of price changes is expected for the next quarter by the chemical buyers, neither reductions nor advances, for two reasons: (1) Vendor costs are too high to allow price cuts. (2) Supplies are sufficiently abundant in the face of keen competition to permit even the most needed upward adjustments.

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"Second quarter business volume will be up 5 to 10 percent, and at lower levels the latter part of the second half, with a leveling off during the first quarter of 1961. . . . . ."

Production

Chemical plants generally are operating at 80 to 100 percent of capacity. Only an occasional facility is reported to be running three shifts seven days a week.

Those busiest are agricultural chemical plants turning out fertilizer materials for the season now upon the industry, and those whose products are closely associated with automotive and steel fabricated products. The recent cut-back in auto production indicates that the rush in that direction is about over.

Many buyers say that production for the first quarter of 1960 was scheduled at 10 percent over 1959's final quarter and substantially higher than the first quarter of last year, reflecting an improvement in durables and heavy industry. Meanwhile, for suppliers to the poultry industry, this is a slow season. New orders, on the average, are coming in at about January's pace in most sections of the chemical industry. This level of activity very probably will continue until near the end of the second quarter, the buyers expect.

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"We expect business to be slightly higher during 1960 than 1959. This will be a gradual increase with no big boom or recession periods. . ."

Inventories and Buying Policy

Aside from the fact that **phthalic anhydride** and **naphthalene** are being used up as fast as they are received, buyers in the main are taking longer lead times than they did some months ago. One P.A. says he has increased to a forty-five-day lead time, but this represents no change in inventory policy.

Another chemical buyer states that while larger amounts of raw materials are being received, the inventory levels are not necessarily out of line since his turnover rate is accelerating. Most purchasers are now agreed that there is no longer any need for inventory build-up. The reason: Most items are readily available.

Some 63 percent of chemical buyers report that they are operating on a thirty-day basis. Some P.A.'s who admit that their inventories are higher than that indicate they are trying to get back on a thirty-day basis. Only a handful are operating on a hand-to-mouth basis now, but there will be more of a trend in that direction in the months ahead, say the chemical purchasing executives.

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"January business was slightly higher than December 1959. New orders for February and March are unchanged over the previous two months. . . . ."

Delivery, Quality and Service

Questioned on these old standby factors in purchasing, some 86 percent of the chemical buyers report that deliveries are "on time," and the slight delays experienced are only on such critical items as **naphthalene** and **phthalic anhydride,** or on **copper salts** which have been adversely affected by strikes.

Half the chemical buyers queried find no improvement in raw material quality. Some 45 percent of the buyers feel that under the stimulus of minor specification changes, definite upgrading in raw materials is being accomplished. Only a handful think there is any overall improvement.

Technical service is cited by most chemical

P.A.'s as the chief way in which vendors are offering new and improved customer service. At least 75 percent of the buyers mention technical service, while 40 percent also note improved packaging and another 30 percent refer to improvement in transport. There is little regard for services rendered via market surveys.

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"We expect a 10 percent increase on an annual basis in general business. . . . ."

Purchasing Goals for 1960

Of course, the common goal of the chemical P.A.'s is to conduct their purchasing activities so as to increase the 1960 profits of their respective companies. But they approach this universal objective in a variety of ways. Here are some suggested tacks which turn up in the special questionnaire:

- Hold the line on prices, keeping them even with 1959, if possible.
- Use more imported materials at lower than domestic prices.
- Get more value for the same amount of dollars by seeking new vendors, getting better prices on established raw materials or better raw materials at the same price.
- Automate to save order writing and record keeping. Reduce work force.
- Educate other department supervisors as to purchasing's objectives, so they will cooperate to save time and money.
- Lower inventory, but maintain adequate supplies.

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"Continued strong business activity through 1960, perhaps into the spring of 1961. . . ."

- Establish tighter raw material quality control.
- Take in maximum carlots to save freight, and take cash discounts on invoices.
- Seek more raw material standardization, and reduce handling costs.
- Improve departmental efficiency by personnel training programs, personnel exchanges by plants, visits to suppliers and association participation activities. Revise paper flow procedures.

Increased Value to Offset Higher Costs

To control and maintain lowest final costs on items procured, most chemical buyers think that the application of value analysis to all facets of purchasing is of paramount importance. A significantly high proportion of P.A.'s intend to study minutely each commodity on the procurement list, in the order of diminishing potential returns.

The aim is to prove that the complete final cost is as low as possible. All elements contributing to the final cost must be examined: quality needed, transportation, lead time, inventory turnover, warehousing, paper work and other overhead.

While not all purchasing executives plan such incentive value analyses, those that don't at least hope to counteract steadily increasing costs not merely by using "buyer's tactics" in sharp trading, but by stressing one approach or another according to what seems best for their particular firms.

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"The next quarter looks stable, but not as strong as touted by the economic experts. . . ."

Some companies with very elaborate research, economic and technical staffs can determine quite accurately just what a seller's costs are on a given product. Thus, in large-volume buying, they can offer the vendor a price that gives him a reasonable margin over his costs and, what's more, make it stick.

The great majority of chemical buyers, however, are not backed up with sufficient technical and economic background to bring this off. They, thus, must take other combined or unilateral approaches to the problem. Here are a few of them:

- Obtain supplier technical assistance wherever possible.
- Make greater use of palletized shipments to cut down materials handling costs.
- Make critical market and supplier analyses to determine more profitable areas in which to direct purchasing efforts.

• Review foreign offerings.
• Establish at least two sources of supply for all items bought.
• Keep up a constant search for lower-cost replacement materials.

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"Business will be up 6 percent in the first half. . . . ."

• Increase bulk handling facilities and purchase in larger quantities to save freight costs and get minimum prices.
• Negotiate long-term contracts to get lower average costs.
• Keep pressure on sellers to upgrade quality without increasing the price. This can frequently lead to tremendous savings in cases where a manufactured item requires a refined raw material. An improved technical grade of the same chemical often becomes usable.

Items in Short Supply

Because of heavy demand during the fertilizer season, supplies of **triple superphosphate** and **phosphoric acid** are expected to be tight. Most other fertilizer raw materials, however, are in rather ample supply.

Naphthalene and its principal derivative, **phthalic anhydride,** have not yet recovered from the effects of the steel strike. Phthalic plants cannot yet get enough naphthalene to operate at anywhere near capacity. Suppliers are allocating available supplies on the most equitable basis they can devise. It is expected that by July or August production will be in comfortable balance with demand.

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"The first half of 1960 will be lower than the last half of 1959. . . . . ."

No user of **benzene** is in any real distress for material, although in some areas supplies are a little snug. However, the premium price edge is being knocked off, and by mid-year this market is apt to be characterized by abundance.

There is still some shortage, but no actual scarcity in the **copper salts** supply situation. However, these copper chemicals have not as yet fully recovered from the effects of strikes in the copper industry.

Some buyers complain that they are not able to get enough **USP dextrose** at the price level they'd like to pay. **Dimethylterephthalate** is tight and still on allocation. This situation is likely to continue until new production facilities come on stream in late 1960 or early 1961.

Foreign non-chemical buyers have bought up the bulk of the crop on **cotton linters** and this makes for a shortage for domestic chemical buyers. The result is that linters prices have been driven up so high that there appears to be no immediate relief.

The **naval stores** supply situation is snug, a situation that has existed over recent weeks, resulting in higher prices and some delay in deliveries. Relief in the tight supply of **fumaric acid** and **maleic anhydride** is looked for around July or August when some of the planned new production should come on stream. Sustained heavy demand for **polyester resins** is likely to keep these items in a somewhat short supply for several months.

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"Business is expected to hold up for the next three months, but we look for a reduction, probably starting in late May. . ."

Adverse Factors

As chemical P.A.'s see it, strikes and the Cuban situation could soon add up to higher prices on **copper chemicals.** In general, Food & Drug Administration action on such chemicals as **glycols, certain dyes, waxes** and the like very probably will have an adverse effect on the market for these items. The Kefauver hearings, it's generally thought, will be of little consequence to the drug industry.

Changes in trends in chemicals generally, say the buyers, have been minor and are expected to stay that way in the months ahead, with very few price declines or advances. **Vitamins and antibiotics** are described as weak and should continue that way, but other drugs and chemicals are not expected to see any critical changes.

The poultry industry's chemical suppliers expect a reasonably successful year unless the FDA

becomes excessively dictatorial in its interpretation of the Delaney anti-cancer clause.

The Cuban situation hurts certain minerals, and more importantly **sugar** and **molasses.** An occasional buyer thinks that the threatened railroad strike may lead to some advance buying, making business seem better than it is.

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"We see no fabulous business as is being predicted by national publications. Business will not be bad, but certainly not as good as 1955. . . ."

The trend of government investigative activities in pricing is regarded by most buyers as an election year sport not likely to do anyone much harm or much good. However, they view as much more serious the investigations made by politicians into matters that would better be looked into by scientists. Food and color additives, for instance.

Imports

Some of the chemical purchasing agents feel that imports of **ADF cresylic acid** help stabilize the domestic market and give rise to quality improvements in domestic output. Some **Epsom salt** is coming in from Germany.

There is nothing new on the damage which imported **vitamin materials** are doing to the domestic market. Certain chemical P.A.'s, just as they have been in recent years, keep looking for foreign competition to beat down domestic prices on such items as **folic acid, thiamin salts, ascorbic acid, pyridoxine, niacin** and **niacinamide.**

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"I do not like the current increase in reciprocity, because it indicates that sales volume for some firms is slowing down, hence the increased pressure. . . . . ."

Many buyers fail to realize that there is a limit below which domestic prices cannot be cut. This limit they have seen on **vitamin A,** and all hope has been given up for further reductions on this item. Some of the others mentioned above should be also put in the same category because what the buyers look for is not likely to happen.

Certain fertilizer materials such as **potassium muriate** and **urea** are being brought into the country at lower than domestic prices, and are finding buyers along the seaboard area. This poses a threat to domestic price schedules and accounts for the price decline in urea made some months ago.

More chemical purchasers seem to be looking for import sources and are evaluating the foreign buying trend. They appear to be more inclined toward foreign purchases in an effort to hold the line on overall costs. However, as some buyers point out, price is not the answer to all problems.

Titanium dioxide is being held in line pricewise by pressure or threat of foreign competition, some P.A.'s say. The feeling is expressed that competition from Canadian **saltcake** will help keep the lid on domestic prices.

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"Business in the second quarter will see an increase of about 2 percent. . . . . ."

Imports of **folic acid** have driven the price of domestic material down so far that domestic producers called for an anti-dumping investigation by government. Domestic prices are said to be as low as they can get. The Treasury Department has rejected the original complaint that Japanese folic acid sales in this country were made at less than fair market value as defined by the anti-dumping act.

Prices and Markets

Acetone—Buyers feel that the price structure on this important ketone solvent is relatively firm. There is some localized softening, however, as acetone has been offered in certain quarters at ½ cent a pound under the market.

Beeswax—Some P.A.'s look for a price increase in the various grades of beeswax, primarily because they believe the item is underpriced.

Borax—At least one substantial supplier of this material is said to be sold out for 1960 and, therefore, is not accepting any new orders. It is not

felt, however, that this situation will lead to any increase in established price schedules.

Castor Oil—Price structures on castor oil and such of its derivatives as castor oil fatty acids and dehydrated castor oil are likely to be advanced, say some chemical buyers. This is because the Brazilian supply is limited until the mid-crop in April, and India is likely to take advantage of this situation and temporarily boost prices.

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"Good business in first and second quarters, cut back in third and fourth quarters, for an overall 1969 gain of 5 to 10 percent. . . . . ."

Cotton Linters—Within the past sixty days, the price has jumped $36 a ton due to foreign non-chemical buying of the bulk of the crop. This has created a shortage for domestic users. Accordingly, a strong price situation is expected to prevail through 1960.

Dehydrocholic Acid—The oversupply situation currently characterizing this market very likely will lead to lower prices.

Ethyl Alcohol — Rising costs of denaturing chemicals, in addition to other accumulated increased costs, very probably will lead to an ultimate upward price adjustment in the whole range of denatured formulations.

l-Lysine Hydrochloride — Some purchasing executives believe that the continued expansion of the market and competitive influences may produce lower price structures.

Lanolin—While most buyers do not look for an immediate price increase, some feel that the item is underpriced and that an advance is in the offing.

Manganese Carbonate — Some chemical P.A.'s say that this and such items as manganous oxide, especially the latter item, have been weakened because more firms are getting into highly specialized forms of manganese.

In the poultry feed industry. the trend is toward the use of manganous oxide instead of manganese carbonate, since it is less expensive and is equally assimilable by poultry and animals in feed products. There have also been some declines in the price of imported basic manganese ores.

Naval Stores—Supplies are still definitely on the short side. Slow deliveries currently prevail, and price increases won't surprise anyone.

Polyethylene—A firm price base, buyers believe, has been reached on this item by a series of price declines over the past year. This includes the one recently made. The feeling is that polyethylene has about hit bottom, at least for the competitive present.

Potassium Muriate—Buyers look for no change in the price pattern for this and other potash sources before the end of the fertilizer year (June 30).

Sulfur—Domestically produced sulfur is being held down in price by Mexican source material, and also by the threat of 1961 Canadian sour-gas by-product sulfur. Present Canadian northwest sulfur is admittedly a factor in certain sections of the US market, but its potential influence is likely to be significantly greater.

Sulfuric Acid—Quite aside for the long-existing situation in the metropolitan East Coast area in the competitive marketing of acid, the market seems to be getting more competitive generally. In fact, certain manufacturers are willing to give concessions when contracts are extended from one to three years.

Urea—Foreign competition is confined to areas along the seaboard and the seaway, and to date has not been very much of a threat to the domestic market. However, imported urea does constitute a threat to domestic material in isolated spots, and some buyers report that they can buy imported material at less than domestic prices. This, together with the fact that many new domestic manufacturers are getting into the market, sets up a highly competitive situation that could lead eventually to still lower prices.

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"Business will continue to increase through the first half. Some slackening of pace is expected in the latter part of the second half. . . . . ."

Zinc Oxide—The United States is resisting imports of zinc. Prices are firming on prime Western zinc. Late in the year, zinc oxide prices could advance, but that is not likely until the last quarter.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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FOOD ADDITIVES COUNT
Present Status of FDA Processing

Requests for Extension of Time	750
Time Extensions Granted	185
Additives Cleared as Safe	445
Additives Proposed for Clearance	155
Additive Petitions Submitted	135
*Petitions Receiving Final FDA Action	30
**Petitions Being Processed by FDA	60
Petitions Returned for Insufficient Data	45

*Includes petitions which have been approved, withdrawn or returned because the material was ruled not to be a food additive.

**Includes petitions for which FDA is in the process of issuing final orders and others being evaluated to determine whether filing is necessary.

Food Additives Law in Effect; Sunday's Calm Unruffled as FDA Keeps Big Stick in the Closet

The food additives law became fully effective yesterday (March 6) and, as Commissioner of Food & Drugs George P. Larrick predicted six weeks ago, the day dawned "just about like other days." Though deluged with a flurry of industry requests for more time and a rush of additive petitions as the deadline neared, Food & Drug Administration — in line with the commissioner's go-slow enforcement policy — plans no immediate crackdown.

This is due in no small part to the massive job that lies ahead for the agency in processing food additive petitions. (Just how massive this task is, is indicated by the box at the upper left.)

Additives Pace Is Hectic

How hectic the food additives pace has become in recent weeks is pointed up by the fact that the agency now has on hand about 750 requests for time extensions.

A month and a half ago, Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare Arthur S. Flemming reported that only thirty-four such requests had been submitted to FDA.

Meanwhile, the agency, which has also been pushing to meet the deadline, last week got under the wire with these four major actions:

- FDA granted one-year extensions—to March 6, 1961—to twenty-five direct food additives and eleven indirect additives. Eight other substances, previously given time extensions as direct food additives, were reclassified as indirect additives.
- It proposed that sixty-seven substances which may become components of food as a result of their use in paper and paperboard packages be listed as "generally recognized as safe."
- The agency listed twenty-eight other paper packaging materials which it had authorized as safe before the new law was enacted.
- It granted one-year extensions to 135 other paper packaging materials.

In the works at FDA are exemptions and time extensions for (1) a list of adhesive materials and (2) food container linings (enamels for cans, drums and buckets).

Though Mr. Larrick has assured additive producers that the agency intends

—Continued on page 62

ADVANCED: G. C. Cusack, promoted from executive vice-president to president of the Pure Carbonic Company division of Air Reduction Company, New York.

Color Additive Probe Resumes Friday With USDA Witnesses Set to Testify

The house interstate and foreign commerce committee will resume hearings on color additives legislation this Friday (March 11) with testimony slated from representatives of the Department of Agriculture. As a windup to the hearings phase of the house color bill (HR 7624), the committee expects to hold a scientific panel discussion sometime in April, patterned after the group's panel session on polio vaccine. Scientists both in and out of the government will be invited to testify.

The house measure, which includes the highly controversial Delaney cancer clause, authorizes Food & Drug Administration to set maximum tolerances of color additives where tests have shown unfavorable reactions.

Harris Favors Retention

Rep. Oren Harris of Arkansas, chairman of the committee, has stated emphatically that he favors retention of the Delaney provision in both the food additives law and the color additives bill.

He has indicated that he is willing to have the clause re-worked to make it more manageable, but has left no doubt that it will still be in the house bill when it emerges from the committee.

That industry is now prepared to make the best of this situation was evidenced six weeks ago at earlier color hearings when a spokesman for the Certified Color Industry Committee conceded that there will have to be something like the Delaney clause in the measure if it is to get congressional approval.

The senate version (S 2197), passed by the upper house last session, makes no mention of carcinogens.

Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare Arthur S. Flemming, whose testimony in January drew plaudits from committee members, wants the Delaney amendment modified both in the food additives law and in the color bill.

Gist of the HEW change: Where an additive used in animal feeds leaves no

—Continued on page 34

ON THE BOARD: Herbert L. Wampner, elected a director of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N.Y. Mr. Wampner is the company's director of research.

Pennsalt Paves Way For Plastics Invasion

Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation is getting into the plastics field—making its move with a brand new vinyl resin based on fluorine. The Philadelphia firm, long a supplier of resin intermediates, boasts a string of superior advantages for its "RC-2525" resin.

Soon to be made available commercially, the new material is expected to find wide use in production of pipes, tubings, seals, gaskets and packings for plants using corrosive materials.

Pilot plant quantities are being moved

—Continued on page 31

Tennessee Corp. Slates Ammonia Unit Expansion

Tennessee Corporation will build an $11 million ammonia plant at East Tampa, Fla. The facility, with capacity of 100,000 tons a year, is expected to be completed early in 1962.

An agreement has been made whereby Southern Nitrogen Company will buy 30,000 tons a year of the ammonia, Tennessee reports.

The remaining production will be used

—Continued on page 34

Lipstick Color Hearings End But The Fight Continues On

Though the hearings came to an end last week, the cosmetic industry's fight to get Food & Drug Administration to lift its ban on the fourteen lipstick colors is far from over.

The toiletry makers now have thirty days to file added briefs and data. This will supplement the more than 1,200 pages of testimony accumulated during the ten days of hearings.

The cosmetic manufacturers can and probably will ask for more time. After the record is completed, Secretary of Health Education & Welfare Arthur S. Flemming will decide whether the FDA ban should stand.

If Sec. Flemming decides against them,

—Continued on page 31

AviSun Advances On Polypropylene Goals

A fledgling plastic maker, AviSun Corporation, is getting set to follow through on its 100-million-pounds-a-year challenge to entrenched polypropylene makers. The Philadelphia firm has just awarded an engineering contract for a new plant—with that whopping capacity—to Bechtel Corporation, San Francisco.

All that's wanting is a site, and AviSun says selection has been narrowed down to "just a few possibilities somewhere in the Eastern part of the country."

Created a year ago as a joint venture of American Viscose Corporation and Sun Oil Company, AviSun already has 20 million pounds a year of polypropylene capacity at Port Reading, N. J. Operations started up there last September.

The firm is also producing 10 million pounds of film a year at New Castle, Del., where it operates a pilot plant for polypropylene fiber.

Not even content with the big 100-million pound boost, AviSun says it plans to raise the Port Reading facility to a capacity of 25 million pounds.

Chemist, Auto Mechanic Keeping Heads Together

The chemist and the automobile mechanic will continue to keep their heads together under the hood.

So says Wheeler G. Lovell of Ethyl Corporation's research laboratories in Detroit, Mich. He predicts that high-compression piston engines will be around for a long time to come and the chemist will be needed to cope with a number of combustion problems, such as: knock, precombustion reactions, deposit formation, surface ignition and incomplete burning. That's what he told the Institution of Mechanical Engineers in London, England, last week.

Naphthalene, Phthalic Are Only Clouds the P.A.'s See

Shortages of naphthalene and phthalic anhydride are the only causes for concern in today's chemical industry picture, say the men who buy the chemicals. Almost unscathed by the late steel strike and unworried about the possibility of a rail walkout, the P.A.'s find themselves beset with fewer problems today that at any time in the recent past.

Fact is, even the squeeze on naphthalene and phthalic is expected to disappear by the end of the second quarter.

Of P. A.'s polled across the nation, only one expressed any alarm over the chance that the railroads might be hit by a walkout. Others felt that it would be averted or, at least kept under control.

Now sitting pretty close to the cat-bird seat, the chemical buyers foresee a business dip toward the end of the second quarter, but the dip envisioned doesn't look steep enough to jar them from that seat.

What's more, many expect business to bounce back smartly in the year's final quarter.

Their consensus is that 1960 will show an aggregate gain over 1959 of at least 2 percent, as much as 10 percent. Nobody voted for the down side.

Buyers of fertilizer materials, noting that the three-weeks old plant food season has started out brightly enough, expect to go dittto on last year's heavy tonnage volume.

Perennially optimistic, drug and pharmaceutical makers find in the present business picture scant cause to be less than optimistic. While others have rocketed up and plummeted down with the changes in the economy, the drug indus-

—Continued on page 59

Fluorspar Trade Can't Bank On Gov't for Help Any More

If they were counting on the Tariff Commission, domestic fluorspar producers had better start looking elsewhere for help. In a bulky, 115-page report filed last week, the commission flatly refused to obey the senate finance committee's order that it come up with some ideas—suggested import curbs or tariff boosts, that is—to aid the US fluorspar industry. By a 3 to 2 vote, the commissioners decided that they haven't the legal power to make any such recommendations.

In calling for a commission report last August, the senators said they wanted some concrete proposals. The authority to do this, said the committee, lies in section 332 of the 1930 tariff act—the provision authorizing general fact-finding studies of American industries.

Don't See It That Way

However, a three-man majority, led by Commission Chairman Joseph Talbot, couldn't see it that way.

Instead, it said it was "convinced beyond any doubt" that congress in writing the 1930 law did not want the commission to make any suggestions for import restrictions. If the commission now did so, the trio maintained, it "would be performing an extra-legal act."

Of another mind were Commissioners Walter R. Schreiber and Glenn W. Sutton who felt that the senate committee should not be defied.

However, the dissenters weren't much comfort either to the domestic fluorspar industry. For they went on to recommend against any new import curbs or tariff increases on fluorspar on the grounds that they "would not contribute to the soundness and stability of domestic fluorspar mining operations."

Sen. James E. Murray of Montana, chairman of the finance committee, erupted sharply at the majority finding that the commission is powerless to recommend any action.

Saying that he was "dumbfounded" by the decision, the senator hinted darkly

—*Continued on page 47*

FMC Is Set to Drop Use of Westvaco Name

Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation is dropping "Westvaco" as a divisional and brand name. Starting April 1, the two Westvaco divisions will be known simply as the chlor-alkali and mineral products divisions.

This change, says a spokesman for the New York-based chemical divisions, is being made to point up the fact that the chlor-alkali and mineral products lines are part of a broad family of FMC chemicals.

Chemical '59 Story: Many Broken Records

The fifties closed with a bang, and as the fallout of earnings reports from chemical makers pile up, it seems certain '59 will set a record for broken records before the last report is in.

From Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation comes word of a 1959 sales increase of 17 percent over the '58 figure, up to a whopping $702,030,000. Net profits are reported at $27,416,000 or $2.81 a share, up smartly from 70 cents a share in '58.

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company reports earnings of $63,564,729 on a sales volume of $500,675,932, against from $60,262,440 on sales of $446,580,323 in '58.

Higher earnings were also reported by Chemetron Corporation, Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, Devoe & Raynolds Company, Inc., and B. F. Goodrich Company.

Olin, completing its entry into the aluminum field during 1959, c[illegible] prove its first profitable year in the light metal. A spokesman for the firm reports that new fabricating equipment is being

—*Continued on page 47*

Foote Mineral to Purchase Tract for Manganese Plant

Foote Mineral Company, Philadelphia, has authorized purchase of a 670-acre tract of land in the New Johnsonville, Tenn., area, which will be studied as a site for a new electrolytic manganese facility.

Foote now operates two similar plants in Knoxville, Tenn. The company stated that the site has been selected because of the availability of economic power and good transportation facilities.

Pfizer Files an Answer To Ex-Employees' Charges

Chas. Pfizer and Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., last week hit back at charges made by Dr. Martin A. Seidell and Dr. Haskell J. Weinstein before the Kefauver antimonopoly subcommittee. The two men, former employees of Pfizer, had made allegations against the drug industry in testimony at the last round of hearings.

In a statement filed in Washington Friday, the Brooklyn company said that research work directed towards apparently narrow differences has resulted in important advances, such as hydrocortisone and the improved penicillins.

This came in reply to Dr. Weinstein's contention that modern drug research consists of "molecule manipulation intended to by-pass patents."

The company also replied to charges by Dr. Seidell that deceptive practices prevailed in drug advertising. The company categorically denied this.

The Week's Price Changes

Lard, Hydroxycitronellal, Mercury, Zinc Borate Advanced. Cobalt and Cobalt Oxide, Peanut, Soybean Meals Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Candelilla wax, refd., pure, 3c. per lb. (p. 56).
Grease, yellow, ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Hydroxycitronellal, $1.10 per lb. (p. 51).
Lard, cash, ¼c. per lb. (p. 32).
Mercury, $2 per flk. (p. 32).
Zinc borate, 2c. per lb. (p. 53).

Prices Reduced

Cobalt, 25c. per lb. (p. 32).
Cobalt oxide, ceramic grade, 14c. to 21c. per lb. (p. 53).
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb. (p. 56).
Coconut oil, crude, N. Y., ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
Corn oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 56).
Refd., ⅛c. per lb. (p. 56).
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton (p. 56).
Geranium oil, Bourbon, $3 per lb. (p. 51).
Linseed meal, extracted, $3 per ton (p. 56).
Expeller, $4 per ton (p. 56).
Oiticica oil, ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Peanut meal, $4 per ton (p. 56).
Peanut oil, crude, 1½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Refd., 1½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Soybean meal, $1 per ton (p. 56).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

Mar. 4, 1960	Feb. 26, 1960	Mar. 6, 1959
110.77	111.12	110.76

Sulphur Export Corp. in Coup

Sulphur Export Corporation, the Webb-Pomerene organization set up by American sulfur producers to handle their overseas business, has scored its biggest single coup yet: the largest sulfur shipment ever made. Freeport Sulphur Corporation, member firm, has just finished loading a record 20,900 long-tons of 99.98 percent pure bulk sulfur aboard a spanking new Norwegian vessel at Port Sulphur, La.

This big slug of brimstone is bound for Rotterdam, the Netherlands, and Hamburg, West Germany—and with the record-setting shipment, the determination of the American industry to go out and actively compete with foreign competition is re-emphasized.

History of Corporation

It was stiff competition from Mexican producers, combined with other adverse business factors, that caused the export corporation to re-form in 1958 after a six-year lapse.

The corporation was set up in 1922 under the Webb-Pomerene act, which allows formation of a company for export by an industry for protection in overseas trade. It lasted until 1952, and in that year it disbanded because the tight supply position put the US in the driver's seat as far as the market was concerned.

But overseas threats to US export business in the last couple of years have been responsible for the formation of the cor-

—*Continued on page 47*

MOVES UP: A. J. Spieler, jr., treasurer of Celina Stearic Acid Company, Celina, Ohio, named president to succeed his late father.

Trans Polymer Is Set Up; Methacrylates Its Specialty

A new independent company, Trans Polymer Corporation, has been set up to engage in custom manufacturing for the chemical process industry.

Located in Conshohocken, Pa., it has Dr. Ralph L. Herbst, jr., as president; John E. Hampford as vice-president and M. F. Malarkey as secretary-treasurer.

The company can extend a variety of customer services—demonstration prep runs, pilot studies and process development. Integrated facilities are available for organic synthesis, polymerization reaction, purification and vacuum drying. Its specialty is methacrylate esters.

Liquid Pre-Pack Rocket Engine Contract to Thiokol

A $2 million contract for development of a pre-packaged liquid rocket engine has been signed by the Navy's new Bureau of Naval Weapons and Thiokol Chemical Corporation.

The "Guardian III" contract covers complete development of an engine with over twice the power of the "Guardian II" engine, now in production along with the "Guardian I" engine at the Reaction Motors Division production plant in Bristol, Pa.

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IN HIGH RESEARCH POST: Oscar M. Helmer, made research advisor by Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind. He is director of the chemistry laboratory at the Lilly Clinic in Marion County General Hospital in Indianapolis.

Polycarbonate Plant Will Produce in Fall

The chemical materials department of General Electric Company is getting ready to put an "original" on stream. It is what GE calls the first self-contained polycarbonate resin plant in the country.

The unit is due to start operating during the third quarter of this year, says the department, from its base in Pittsfield, Mass.

Construction work is proceeding rapidly, the company reports, on a new plant located alongside the Ohio river near Mount Vernon, Ind.

Precise figures on the investment cost and capacity potential are not disclosed, although the company describes both in "multi-million" terms.

The new facilities represent a further scale-up of semi-works and pilot plant facilities operating since early 1957 at Pittsfield. GE says that the Massachusetts unit is supplying more than 200 production applications for "Lexon" polycarbonate resins.

As the Indiana installation starts up to meet growing demand for polycarbonates, Pittsfield facilities will be devoted to further development work in premium-property plastics, the company says.

Brine Wells Are Added By Great Lakes in Mich.

Great Lakes Oil & Chemical Company has just completed additional brine wells at Filer City, Mich. The company says its basic bromine capacity there has been increased 70 percent by the new wells and new technical and engineering additions.

The company, to handle a growing demand for bromine in bulk, has also added specially-lined tankcars to its fleet.

The firm also reports that it has increased its methyl bromide production 40 percent during the past twelve months. Great Lakes Chemical Corporation, a division of Great Lakes Oil & Chemical, has been an integrated producer of bromine since 1937.

Linseed Unit to Go Up

Saskatchewan Wheat Pool's vegetable oil division has awarded Wurster & Sanger International, Inc., a contract for supply of a "Filtrex" continuous extraction solvent plant for erection at Saskatoon, Sask. The unit will process either flax or rapeseed directly, replacing the present equipment.

Kefauver Has a New Threat: Legislation That Would Police Advertising of Pharmaceuticals

Perhaps stung by the charge that the investigations of his anti-monopoly subcommittee have contributed little to the nation's statute books, Sen. Estes Kefauver now says he may introduce legislation calling for stringent government policing of pharmaceutical advertising. The Tennessee lawmaker issued his veiled threat last week following a sudden halt in the drug-price hearings, which have been suspended indefinitely pending the conclusion of the senate's marathon floor debate on the civil rights issue.

Unless the drug industry takes effective steps to curb misleading advertising claims, he said, "I have no doubt that congress or an agency of government will do it for them."

Mr. Kefauver declared that the pharmaceutical producers are permitting an "intolerable" situation to exist and that the only way to avoid governmental restraints is by self-policing.

Suggests Following PMA Code

He pointed out that the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association has a statement of principles dealing with this and other ethical problems and suggested that rigorous enforcement of the code "is a good place to begin."

Mr. Kefauver said he wants to discuss the claims question with the Food & Drug Administration, "which has an important responsibility in this matter." He also wants to hear from the Federal Trade Commission and the American Medical Association.

AMA, which has been studying the drug promotion problem, was originally slated to testify this week. When it will appear has not yet been determined.

Among the things it will probably be asked for by the subcommittee is an endorsement of the idea that drugs be prescribed by generic, rather than brand, names.

The Michigan State Board of Pharmacy has just come up with just such a proposal. It's aimed at encouraging doctors to give "blanket" authorizations for substitution of generic name prescription drugs. PMA has protested the action.

Besides the advertising policing measure, the subcommittee has leaked out a few other legislative ideas it is toying with.

It may ask that FDA be given the authority to require proof of effectiveness as well as safety of new drugs, and it's weighing a bill to tighten up the definition of "research" for tax purposes.

Whether any of these proposals will go through is a matter of conjecture.

On the policing of medical claims, PMA points out that it has a "statement of prin-

—Continued on page 55

Saline Water Unit Process Chosen by Dep't of Interior

Department of the Interior has picked a freezing process for its fifth saline water conversion demonstration plant.

The design of the plant will be based on research being obtained from pilot plant developments and operations now being conducted under contract with Interior's Office of Saline Water.

Selection of the specific freezing process to be demonstrated will determine the conversion capacity of the plant. It is expected that the facility will be designed to convert sea water to fresh at a rated capacity of 100,000 to 350,000 gallons a day.

The freezing process demonstration unit will be located on the Atlantic Coast. Thirty-five east coast cities and communities have asked to be considered as the site for this plant.

RIGHT HAND MAN: John L. Hammer, jr., named assistant to John T. Connor, president of Merck & Co., Rahway, N.J. He had previously been with Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Monsanto Chemical Company and Mississippi Lime Company.

Dixon to Give Dixie A Corn Starch Plant

Dixie is going to have what is said to be its first corn starch plant. Running it will be a new firm, Dixon Southern Chemicals, Inc., organized as a joint affiliate of Dixon Chemical & Research, Inc., of northern New Jersey, and Southern Starch Industries, Inc., Plymouth, N. C.

To be located at Plymouth, the new facility will neighbor on Carolina's textile manufacturing area with easy access to paper processing facilities.

Present plans call for production of 80,000 tons of industrial corn starch a year. Overall investment will total about $8 million, Dixon Chemical & Research estimates.

Elected president of Dixon Southern is Earl J. Walsh, formerly of American Cyanamid Company and for the past two years manager of the Plymouth facility of Southern Starch.

Continental Tells Boost In Carbon Black Capacity

Start-up of a new unit at Westlake, La., has boosted Continental Carbon Company's furnace black capacity by 25-million pounds a year.

Other facilities at the Westlake site include a 45-million-pound carbon black unit owned and operated by the Amarillo, Tex., firm since 1951. The raw material for both units comes from Continental Oil Company's Westlake refinery.

Continental is jointly owned by Continental Oil Company, Shamrock Oil & Gas Corporation, and Witco Chemical Company. The firm also produces carbon black at Ponca City, Okla.; Sunray, Tex.; and Eunice, N.M.

Drug Men Hurt By Supreme Court In Pricing Case

The Supreme Court has dealt a body blow to the drug industry's fight against price-cutters, ruling last week that manufacturers may go only so far, and no farther, in their enforcement of retail price levels—in non-fair-trade states, at least.

In a 6 to 3 decision, the high court overturned a lower court's dismissal of a government antitrust complaint against Parke, Davis & Co.

The Detroit, Mich., pharmaceutical house had been charged with violating the antitrust law by trying in 1956 to maintain fixed retail prices for its drug line in Virginia and the District of Columbia.

A Key Antitrust Ruling

The majority opinion, written by Justice William J. Brennan, jr., is regarded by lawyers as one of the key antitrust rulings in recent years, since it carefully draws a line beyond which manufacturers may not trespass in protecting the retail prices of their products.

A sharp dissenting opinion, written by Justice John Marshall Harlan and endorsed by Justices Felix Frankfurter and Charles E. Whittaker, contended that the Supreme Court has unwittingly moved into a field that "should be left to congress."

Whether it realizes it or not, said the dissenters, the majority has effectively killed a forty-year-old trust doctrine laid down by the high court in the Colgate case.

In the 1919 Colgate case, the court ruled that a manufacturer has the right to pick his own customers. Thus, it made it legal for a company (a) to decide for itself what the retail prices of its products should be and (b) to shut off shipments to firms refusing to abide by them.

The Colgate decision did not cover contracts or agreements between manufacturers and wholesalers or retailers to maintain resale prices.

The majority argued that the Colgate doctrine still stands and that a manufacturer has not lost the right to make "a simple refusal to sell to customers who will not resell at prices suggested."

But, it maintained, Parke-Davis went beyond this. Faced with price-cutting in

—Continued on page 55

Celanese Acquires Site For Plastics Laboratory

A modern one-story building in Clark Township, N. J., has been acquired by Celanese Corporation of America, New York, as the site of a new plastics development laboratory.

Celanese Plastics Company, a subsidiary, says the laboratory will be one of the major installations of its type in the industry. It will provide a central facility for market-oriented exploration of both established and new plastics, including high-density "Fortiflex" polyethylene.

▶ CHEMICAL OUTLOOK QUARTERLY ISSUE, a special 8-page report by the Chemical Buyers Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

THIS ISSUE — See Section Two for the Chemical P. A.'s forecast of what's ahead for chemicals and related process materials during the next three months.

Nitrogen Fixation Breakthrough Is Scored by DuPont

Nitrogen fixation by enzymes, man-controlled—a dream long pursued by scientists—is being brought closer to reality by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.

Researchers of the Wilmington, Del., firm have for the first time duplicated in a test tube the reaction nature uses within a living cell to create the nitrogen compounds without which no life can exist.

The key: discovery of a technique by which nitrogen-fixing chemicals can be separated from bacteria, and, under artificial stimulation, perform their function outside the bacterial cell.

Lacking such a technique, scientists up till now have been frustrated in their research on this vital natural process.

The duPont research men overcame this barrier, in discovering that nitrogen fixation enzymes can be extracted from bacteria if strict requirements are met.

First, the living cells of the bacteria are broken open and the enzymes are extracted under precisely controlled conditions to avoid damaging the delicate enzyme system.

Second, a chemical fuel—pyruvic acid—is used to provide the necessary energy for the nitrogen-fixing reaction. Extracted enzymes then consistently carry out the process outside the cell bodies.

The discovery means that biological nitrogen fixation can now be observed in detail and should enable scientists to analyze the enzyme chemistry within the living cell.

Of great importance: One potential practical use could involve either economic duplication of the enzymes, or artificial stimulation to increase farming efficiency.

Further, this knowledge may also advance the study of catalytic reactions in general because enzyme activity far sur-

—Continued on page 55

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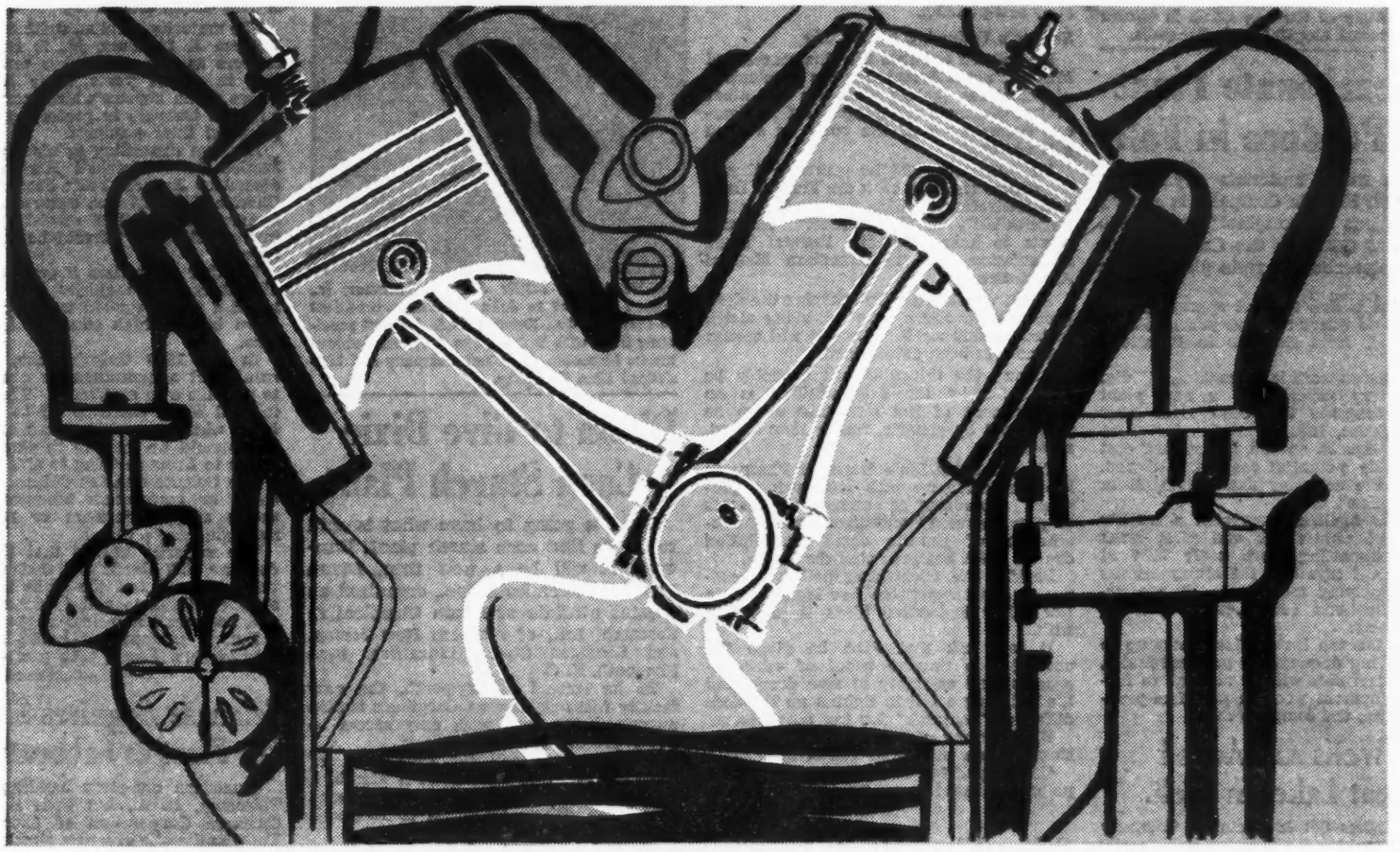

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DuPont (Broker) Speaks:

DuPont the broker to duPont the chemist: "Chemical companies are a growth industry on the threshold of new progress."

That cheery word comes from Francis I. duPont & Co., New York, one of the country's largest security and commodity brokers.

It is addressed to the business world in general—and that, of course, includes another member of the extensive duPont family: E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., the big Wilmington, Del., chemical producer.

The message is found in Francis I. duPont's new monthly financial magazine, *Investornews*.

More than pleased by the chemical industry's postwar growth record of better than 6 percent annually, *Investornews* also acknowledges that chemical makers still have some high hurdles to get over.

Growth and diversification in the chemical field during the past twenty years "almost defies the imagination," declares the new duPont publication.

From $8 billion in 1946, assets of the industry soared to a whopping $20 billion as early as 1956, it is reported. Annual investment in new plant and equipment is tabbed at an average $1.2 billion a year since the war. More recently annual chemical outlays have topped $1.5 billion, duPont the broker reports.

Among the hurdles cited are dwindling profit margins:

"Because of excess capacity, and because the industry has always believed in reducing prices to broaden markets, profit margins no longer are maintained as they once were."

"At the same time," the report goes on to say, "growing imports work against higher domestic prices

—*Continued on page 54*

Fiber Law for Stopping Guesswork Has Started Chemical Men Guessing

How will it affect the synthetic fiber business? That's what the chemical industry is wondering about a new piece of consumer legislation that went into effect last week. Known as the textile fiber products identification act, the new law is aimed at taking the guesswork out of buying synthetics and other man-made textile products. It requires textile fabrics to bear fiber content labels setting out the natural or generic names of each constituent fiber according to percentage of weight.

HEAD RESEARCHER: J. Calvin Brantley, appointed director of research for Union Carbide Nuclear Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York. He will be stationed at the Tuxedo, N.Y., research center.

Federal Trade Commission, which will administer the new law, has divided synthetic fibers into sixteen general categories with a generic name for each group.

Some of these generic names are common terms that are self-explanatory — such as rubber, glass and metallic fibers. Others are just as familiar to the consumer (rayon, acetate and nylon).

The others are: acrylic, modacrylic (modified acrylic); polyester; saran, azlon, a fiber made from protein such as milk, corn or peanuts; spandex, an elastic fiber not related to rubber; olefin, plastic fibers usually used for outdoor furniture or automobile seat covers.

Also, vinal, a fiber now being produced abroad, but soon to appear in this country;

—*Continued on page 33*

Burroughs Wellcome Builds

Construction has begun on a five-story manufacturing building for Burroughs Wellcome & Co., in Tuckahoe, N.Y. Contractor is Wigton-Abbott Corporation, of Plainfield, N.J.

Vulcan-Associated Set Up; Has Seven Container Firms

Vulcan-Associated Container Companies, Inc.—that's the name of a newly-merged firm comprised of seven container manufacturers. The new corporation's home is in Birmingham, Ala.

The companies merged into the new corporation are: Vulcan Containers, Inc., Vulcan Steel Container Company, Southwestern Steel Container Company, Vulcan Containers, Ltd., Toronto, Canada, Vulcan Containers, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C., Canada, Vulcan Containers Pacific, Inc., and Atlantic Vulcan Containers, Inc.

Chemical Companies in the US Holding Spotlight With Plans To Construct Facilities Abroad

The foreign chemical spotlight this week falls on four US firms with newly-disclosed plans to build abroad. American Cyanamid Company says it is ready to take its first plunge into production of "bread and butter" chemicals in Great Britain with construction of a melamine unit. Reichhold Chemicals' German subsidiary has signed an agreement with a local firm to manufacture petrochemicals; Columbian Carbon Company will build a carbon black plant in Canada, and S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc., has formed an Italian subsidiary.

Located next to existing pharmaceutical facilities at Gosport, England, the Cyanamid unit will be operated by Cyanamid of Great Britain, Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the New York firm.

6 Million Pounds of Melamine a Year

Equipment with production capacity of 6 million pounds of melamine yearly, it will be housed in a 3,000 square-foot building, the company reports. Completion has been slated for early next year.

The petrochemical venture has been entered into by Reichhold Chemie A. G., located at Hamburg, and Deutsche Erdol-Aktiengesellschaft, also of Hamburg. A new plant, to be constructed at the North Sea port of Brunsbuettslkoog, will be in operation early next year. Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., reports from its headquarters in White Plains, N. Y. A nearby DEA refinery will supply raw material.

North of the US border, Columbian Carbon Company, New York, plans to build a 40-million pound oil furnace black facility. Columbian Carbon (Canada) Ltd., a subsidiary, which presently produces printing inks and carbon black dispersions, will operate the unit.

To be located in the Toronto area (precise site not yet reported), the facility is expected to be on stream some time in 1961.

With subsidiaries already operating in ten foreign countries, S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc., Racine, Wis., has just added Italy to its list.

The firm has organized S. C. Johnson & Son Italiana S. p. A. at Milan, Italy. Michael M. Burke has been named managing director, and H. F. Johnson of the parent company will take over as chairman. The company plans to manufacture consumer products.

Kintner Alerts DCAT To Gov't Control Menace

The drug industry is on the defensive, says Earl W. Kintner, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission. The current spate of criticism and investigation of the industry, he told drug men last week, has shaken public confidence.

"The situation has presented the drug industry with a public relations job which it never had before," he said.

Addressing the annual dinner meeting of the Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades Association in New York, Mr. Kintner declared that the call for increased governmetal intervention in the economy stems from abuses of free enterprise.

"I would suggest that the best public relations policy which you can adopt is to

—*Continued on page 42*

GETS SELLING POSITION: J. H. Rines, appointed manager of rubber chemical sales by Pitt-Consol Chemical Company, Newark, N.J., a subsidiary of Consolidation Coal Company.

Adhesives Unit in Pa. Is Placed in Operation

Armour Alliance Industries, Alliance, Ohio, has just put into operation its newly-constructed industrial adhesives plant, located at Philadelphia. Containing over 15,000 square feet of floor area, the installation will service industrial adhesive customers throughout the eastern United States.

The new plant is equipped to formulate animal-base, resin-base, vegetable-base and blood adhesives, and is equipped with modern thermostatically-controlled, stainless steel equipment.

The facility contains space for storage, and complete packaging and shipping

—*Continued on page 59*

Peppermint Oil Imports From Red China Banned

The Treasury has banned trade in peppermint oil and cornmint oil with Red China and North Korea. The prohibition does not apply, however, if the oils originated in Argentina or Brazil.

Under the nation's foreign assets control regulations, no one subject to US jurisdiction "may purchase, transport, import" these materials from the Chinese Communists or the North Koreans.

Association Meetings

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Cleveland, Ohio, April 5-14.

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Radisson hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., May 12-14.

American Oil Chemists' Society, annual meeting, Baker hotel, Dallas, Tex., April 4-6.

American Pharmaceutical Association, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., August 14-20.

American Radium Society, San Juan, Puerto Rico, March 17-19.

American Zinc Institute, annual meeting, Chase-Park Plaza hotels, St. Louis, Mo., April 7-8.

Animal Health Institute, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., April 17-19.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, dinner and forum, Shelburne hotel, New York, April 19; annual meeting, Shelburne hotel, New York, October 25.

Association of Southern Feed & Fertilizer Control Officials, annual meeting, Riverside hotel, Gatlinburg, Tenn., June 21-22.

Chemical Market Research Association, annual spring meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 17-18; annual fall business meeting, Pittsburgh Hilton hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 9-10.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 16-18.

Chemurgic Council, annual conference, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., March 16-18.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, annual meeting, Plaza hotel, New York, March 16-17.

Congress for Pharmacists, St. John's University, Jamaica, N. Y., March 17.

Electrochemical Society, LaSalle hotel, Chicago, May 1-5.

Federation of Societies for Paint Technology, annual meeting, Sherman hotel, Chicago, October 31-November 2.

Lead Industries Association, annual meeting, Chase-Park Plaza hotels, St. Louis, Mo., April 6-7.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 9-11.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Del Coronado hotel, Coronada, Calif., September 27-29.

National Foreign Trade Council, national meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 14-16.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual convention, Drake hotel, Chicago, October 27-29.

National Petroleum Association, semi-annual meeting, Sheraton-Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 20-22.

National Plant Food Institute, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 12-15.

Oil Trades Association of New York, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 23.

Parenteral Drug Association, scientific meetings, Warwick hotel, Philadelphia, April 29; Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, June 24; Annual convention, Statler hotel, New York, October 19-21.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Boca Raton hotel and club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 4-7.

Society of the Plastics Industry, western sectional conference, New Riviera hotel, Palm Springs, Calif., April 8-9; Canadian section conference, London hotel, London, Ont., April 25-26; national conference and annual meeting, cruise on the Queen of Bermuda, May 7-13.

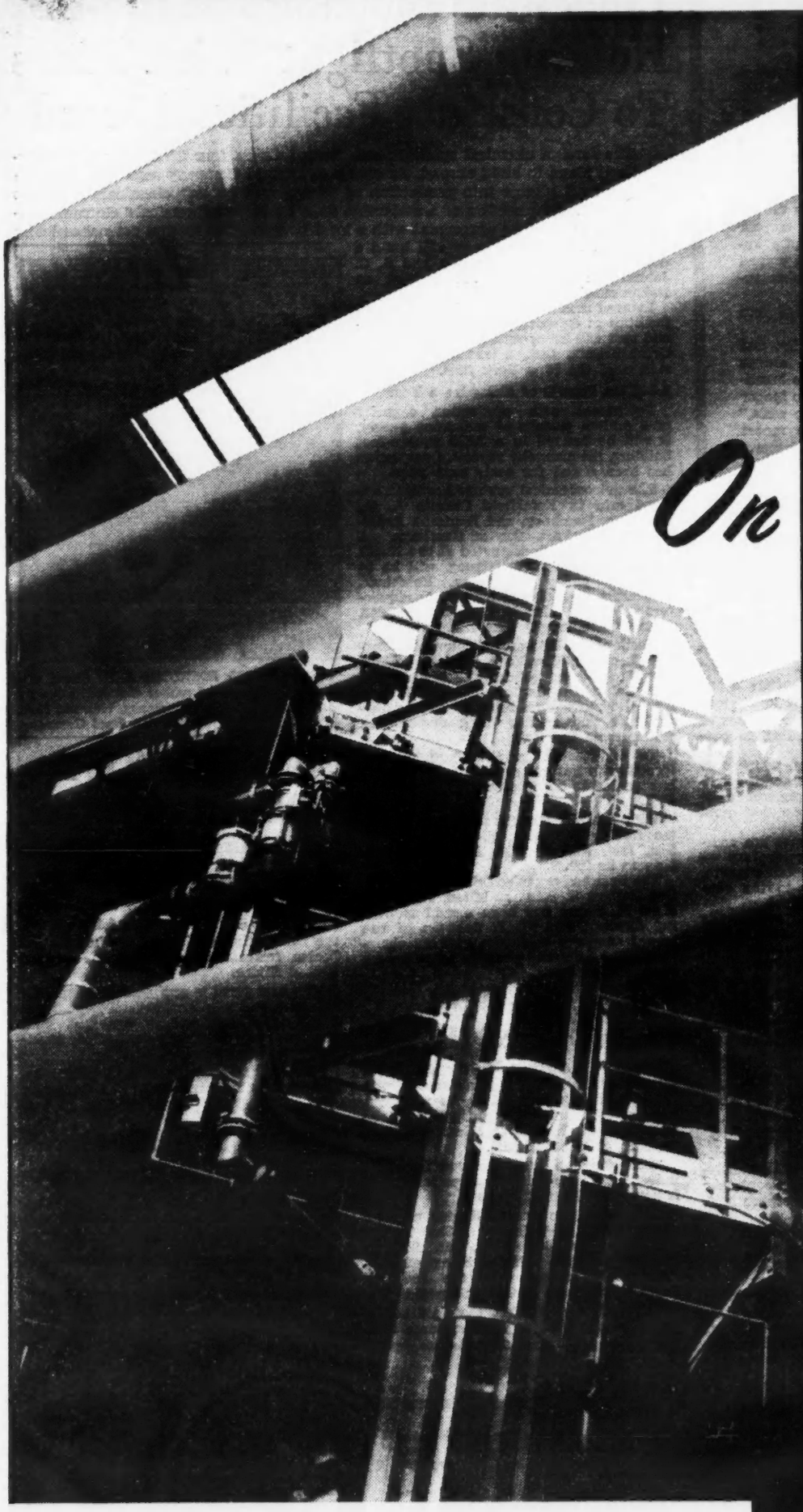
Southern Paint & Varnish Production Club, annual convention, Atlanta Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., March 16-19.

Stanford Research Institute, symposium on chemical reactions in the lower and upper atmosphere, Mark Hopkins hotel, San Francisco, April 18-20.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, March 15.

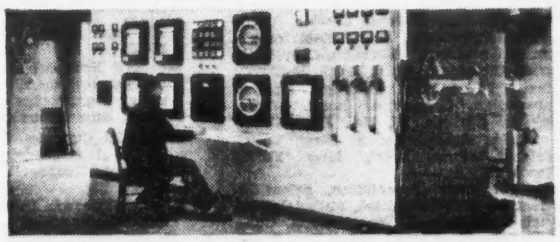
Textile Research Institute, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, March 24-25.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section, spring meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 11; annual meeting, Poland Spring House, Poland Spring, Maine, June 27-29.



On Stream

Dixon Chemical's Sulfuric Acid Sludge Regeneration Plant . . . Paulsboro, New Jersey



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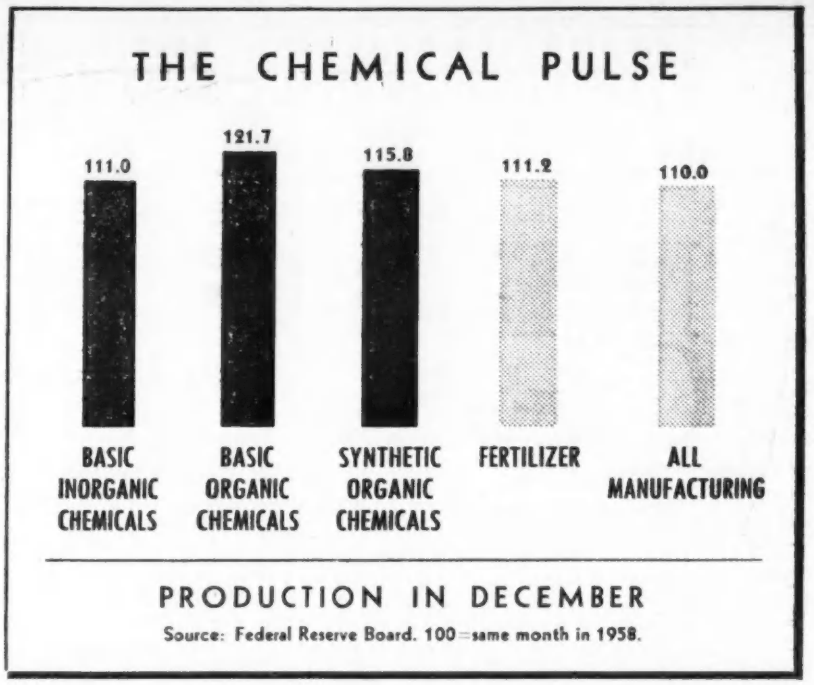

Foreign Policy Plans

Eight weeks ago it was proposed in a report under a study made for the foreign relations committee of the US Senate that a new senior cabinet post of Secretary of Foreign Affairs be created. The department which he would head was to be patterned along the lines of the Department of Defense and similarly was to have three component departments—(1) state, (2) foreign economic operations, (3) information and cultural affairs, the head of each to have cabinet rank. Two weeks ago, a former under-Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense, declaring that it "makes little sense to have the Secretary of State dashing about all over the world to an increasing variety of meetings and negotiations," supported the proposal before a senate subcommittee that is studying national policy-making machinery.

The Rockefeller Foundation recently awarded a grant of $42,500 to the American Assembly for a study of the "Office of the Secretary of State." The undertaking is scheduled to begin next October with a meeting of national leaders at Arden House in Harriman, N.Y. Subsequent meetings will be held regionally. Whether there is any connection between that assignment and the publication of a critically analytical commentary on foreign relations policies and practices by the president of the assembly in the last January issue of Foreign Affairs is wholly a matter of conjecture. That article, entitled "The Special Envoy," has to do with the status, functions, and relations of those "officers" (?) who have served as personal representatives of the Presidents in all sorts of places and conditions since the days of Washington.

Since the AA president is chairman of the President's Commission on National Goals, it may be that reformation of the policies and practices of foreign affairs is one of those goals. If one can believe what he has recently been getting by eye and ear by way of media of public information, the President will be able to find more than a little support for such a purpose in what he can—and doubtless will—learn in South America.

Now It's Up to You

In vetoing the bill to expand federal financing of control of water pollution, President Eisenhower made it clear that, insofar as such pollution is the result of careless or disregardful disposal of industrial plant effluents, its remedial controlling is a responsibility of local authorities and local industries. He did not block federal cooperation in essential efforts. His new four-point program in that connection calls for continuance of the present program of "modest financial assistance for the administration of control programs by states and interstate water-pollution control agencies."

The first point in the President's new program has to do with the national conference on water pollution which he has requested the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to hold next December. The goal of that conference, the President said, will be to "help local taxpayers and business concerns—[get that]—to realize the obligations they have to prevent pollution." He expressed the hope that it would "make local taxpayers and offending industries—[there it is again]—appreciate their responsibility for halting the practice."

Local public authorities are becoming somewhat aware of their obligations and responsibilities in connection with the regulation of disposal of industrial plant effluents and other wastes. In many instances that awareness is being forced upon them by disasters resulting from such disposals being but poorly, if at all, controlled. The officials of Westchester county, New York, set out about a week ago to get more stringent laws and extensions of authority to prosecute violators in relation to disposal of inflammable materials such as that which had caused an explosion a short time before that injured eight men and did considerable property damage.

Industry should know that the polluting of the water or the air in the vicinity of a plant is a deplorable disregard of the good neighborliness of public relations—to be intelligently distinguished from the popular practice of public relations. With such recognition, it certainly should not have to be legally prohibited from or penalized for committing such an unneighborly malfeasance.

Pan-American Unity

Competent observers who are in close touch with the various aspects of President Eisenhower's touring in South America are convinced that the peoples of that continental partner in the Western hemisphere are not substantially motivated by whatever it is that has been contributory to the anti-Yankee attitudes and demonstrations among the racially similar peoples of Central America and the Caribbean. They report that, in addition to his expectedly cordial personal reception, the President has been welcomed for his honest and serious representations that the United States is and wants to be a friendly adviser and helper—and not a meddler.

It has been made most unmistakably evident in his joint "Declaration of Brasilia" with the President of Brazil that full and confident mutual understanding between this country and its South American sister democracies has its roots in an especially fertile soil of freedom and that its growth will be in a most favorable atmosphere of friendliness.

It is fully reasonable to expect that, in keeping with the declaration's call for "action helping all Americans to achieve improved living standards which will fortify the belief in democracy, freedom, and self-determination of peoples," the President will, upon his return home, initiate the promotion of a Pan-American economic union. Such a purpose was intimated again in the "Declaration of Bariloche" in which President Eisenhower was joined by the President of Argentina, who made a strong plea for increased trade with the US and financial and technical aid for the lagging potentialities and needs in various economic areas of his country. In that connection there are opportunities which are deserving of investigation—and promotion—by several segments of US private enterprise, before our friends are enticed into the pit and paws of the Soviet bear.

Market Cues

Heavy Chemicals: With two conflicting advances on the books, chlorine makers are playing it close to the vest. But majority sentiment is said to favor an advance (Page 32). One maker turns thumbs down on soda ash hike. Mercury stronger, cobalt metal declines.

Petroleum Derivatives: Though steel strike is long over, benzene squeeze shows no sign of loosening up. Industry sources fear some consumers may turn to exports (page 37). Xylene price drop expected to stay confined to Detroit area.

Aliphatic Organics: Contemplated price hike in chlorine would further pressure narrowing profit margins of chlorinated solvent industry, trade sources say. Trade weighs comparable hike (page 33). Tariff Commission reports aliphatic production up.

Coal Chemicals: Phthalic anhydride pricing still unsettled. One maker says it will stand pat, another posts 2 cent hike (page 40). One producer posts 1 cent naphthalene advance.

Washington Talks It Over

Government Letting Down the Bars on Transmission of US Chemical Know-How to the Russians? On the Contrary, Says Secretary of Commerce Meuller, the Reins Are Tightening.

By Arthur R. Kavaler

Anyone harboring the nasty thought that the government is letting down the bars on the transmission of important US chemical know-how to the Russians had better put that notion right out of his head. So says Secretary of Commerce Frederick H. Meuller.

It's true, he told the house banking committee last week, that his department has sanctioned the shipment of plastic piping, phosphoric acid, and fertilizer plants to the Soviet Bloc.

But, he points out that these exports are of a non-strategic nature and represent no real threat to the US defense posture.

Strategic chemical know-how, such as unpublished technical data relating to petrochemical plants and processes, is another matter.

Rather than loosening up, the Commerce Secretary maintains, here the government reins are tightening.

In the first place, he reports, during the last three months of 1959, Commerce turned down eleven export licenses for the transmission of technical data to eastern European countries.

The applications involve such things as ethylene glycol and oxide, polyethylene, maleic anhydride and phthalic anhydride.

What's more, he says, to make this stick, the government has plugged up an obvious loophole: Trans-shipments of US chemical know-how to the Communists by friendly free-world countries.

Now, exporters of chemical data to friendly countries can not get a license unless they get written assurances that neither the "technical data nor the product, machines, equipment, process or service" will be re-routed to the Red bloc.

Ralph L. Cherry, who regularly writes Washington Talks It Over, is ill.

CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, March 4 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, ens ..... lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., ums., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls. ums., works lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99% dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol)
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs. c.l., frt alld lb. .32½ - —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .33½ - —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .36½ - —
USP, bbls., 225-lb dms any quantity lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, comi. or reoist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs.10 45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs.22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. .. 100 lbs.13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs.15.25 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP, chys., dlvd ..... 100 lbs.31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½ - —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib dms. l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide fib dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12½ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. 08½ - —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .36½ - .37
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .32 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, 200-lb. dm., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld lb 1.22 - —
100-lb dm., 1.000 lbs., frt. alld. lb 1.24 - —
Acetophenone, cns., dms. ..... lb .42 - 1.30
Tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., t.l. (min. 23,000 lbs.), frt. adjusted. lb. 1.24 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis. lb. 1.35 - 1.63
dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. 1.30 - 1.45
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse. lb. .24½ .30
Acetylene tetrabromide, 16-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works lb. .53 - —
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distr., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63½ - —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (20-40 mesh) powd., (60 mesh), 250-lb. bbls., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .55¼ - —
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .35½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½ - —
tanks frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .39½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½ - —
tanks. frt. alld. E of Denver lb .57 - —

ACIDS
Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .51¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Acrylamide, dms., t.l., f.o.b. works. lb. .58 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ... lb. .60 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld ... lb. .58 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .23 - —

Adeps lanae (see lanolin).
Adipic acid, bgs., c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .32¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP Kobe No 1, strip bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.35
powd., 30 mesh., fib. dms lb. 2.40 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., 100-lbs or more, f.o.b. works lb. 5.25 - —
dms., 1-99 lbs., same basis lb.10.00 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .99 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.04 - —

ALCOHOLS
Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aletris root, bgs ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250 lb bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies lb 2.38 - —
Alkali blue, toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls., same basis. lb. 1.35 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Allethrin, 90% dms., frt. alld lb.28.80 -28.90
Soln. 20% dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb 6.50 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld. ..... lb. .95 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l. dlvd. ... lb. .32½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb. chys. 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55 lb. chys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb chys., 55 to 990 lbs. works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil artif. bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter f.p.a. bots. NF, bots. ..... lb 2.75 3.45
sweet, USP, cns., dms ..... lb. .70 - 1.30

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bifluoride

Abbreviations
Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph	amorphous	dins.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E	east	p-	para
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
		equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
approx.	approximately	exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
artif.	artificial	Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
		ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
		f f a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
Atl.	Atlantic	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
Be.	Baume	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
bbls.	barrels	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bgs.	bags	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
bls.	bales	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
bots.	bottles	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
b.p.	boiling point	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
		i&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
b.r.	boiling range			ret.	returnable
bxs.	boxes	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	SD	specially denatured
C.	centigrade	imp.	imported	s.d.	single distilled
chys.	carboys	incl.	included	S. E.	southeast
CD	completely denatured	indust.	industrial	sec.	secondary
		kgs.	kegs	secs.	seconds
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	l-	laevo	s.g.	specific gravity
		lacq.	lacquer	shipt.	shipment
cks.	casks	lb.	pound	soln.	solution
c.l.	carlots	l.c.l.	less than carlots	s.u.	standard unit
cns.	cans	l.t.l.	less truckload	syn.	synthetic
coml.	commercial	liq.	liquid	tanks.	railroad tankcars
conc.	concentrated	mfrs.	manufacturers	tech.	technical
CP	chemically pure	m-	meta	tert-	tertiary
cps.	centipoises	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	t.l.	truck loads
cryst.	crystalline			t.w.	tank wagons
cs.	cases	min.	minimum	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
ctns.	cartons	m.p.	melting point		
cyls.	cylinders	N-	nitrogen	vis.	viscosity
d-	dextro	n-	normal	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dbl.	double	nat.	natural		
denat.	denatured	neut.	neutral	W.	west
dest-dist	destructively—distilled	NF	National Formulary	whse.	warehouse
dl-	dextrolaevo	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies	w. w.	water-white
dist.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Aloe, Cape, cs ..... lb. .30 - .35
powd., cs. ..... lb. .60 - .65
Curacao kgs. ..... lb. .60 - .70
powd. kgs. ..... lb. .80 —
Aloin, USP bbls. dms., kgs. ... lb. 3.25 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene)
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous dms. ..... lb. .07¾ - .08
Alum, potassium gran, bgs. works, 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100-lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works ....100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
USP, hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾ - .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms. ..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05¼ - .08
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16½ - —
cryst., dms., c.l. works 100 lbs.21.00 —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.21.50 —
Soln., 32° cybs., c.l., works ... lb. .0495 —
cbys., l.c.l., works ... lb .0570 - .1099
tanks, works ... 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .31 - .32
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¾ —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18¼ - .20¼
bulk, c.l., basis 80% ..... lb. .14½ —
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., containers extra c.l., works, 100 lbs.11.00 - —
containers extra l.c.l. works 100 lbs.11.50 - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½ —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb lots, same basis lb. .03¾ —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb lots, same basis lb. .04¾ —
bulk, c.l., same basis lb. .03¼ - —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, t.b dms., works lb. .82½ - —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79¼ - —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel., pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3 fib dms., works lb. .19 - —
fib dms., contract, works lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2810 —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .26 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (See Alumina, calcined)
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .71 - —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb. .48½ —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.13 - —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb. .83 - —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% Al. dms lb. .40¼ —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton.41.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis .... ton.40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.44.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.30 - 5.30
USP, gran., dms., works ... lb. .20 - —
USP, powd., dms., works ... lb. .27 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 6.50 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 8.10 - —
p-Aminodiphenylamine, tech., solid, dms. frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. . lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dm., frt. alld lb. 3.25 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.40 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald. E. of Rockies ..ton.88.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald. E. of Rockies ton.90.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4°, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies ton.91.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ..100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms, ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ..ton.325.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.20.40 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.21.15 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works ..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Ammonium bichromate, dms., works. lb. .42 .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145 .22

Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.44	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.46	—
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms., c.l.	lb.	.15½	—
Ammonium chloride, white, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l. works	100 lbs	5.75	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs	7.75	8.20
USP, gran., 6b dms.	lb.	.17½	—
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works	lb.	.77	—
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).			
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).			
Ammonium gluconate, tech., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works, E	lb.	.45	—
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous)			
Ammonium iodide, NF, 25-lb. jar, f.o.b. works	lb.	4.26	—
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	20½	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	21½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	19½	—
Ammonium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs	3.25	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs	3.40	3.65
Ammonium linoleate, 80% dms., works	lb.	.50	.55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib dms., 15,000 lbs., works	lb	1.25	—
fib dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, works	lb	1.23	—
single fib dms., works	lb	1.24	—
Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bags, f.o.b. works	ton	68.00	—
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., c.l., Hopewell, Va.	ton	48.00	—
Imp. Canadian 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't. point, frt. equald to $3 ton base price	ton	68.00	—
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works, E	lb	28½	—
Tech., powd., 200-lb. dm., same basis	lb.	28½	—
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton	193.00	—
bgs., ton lots, ex whse., 100 lbs.		14.23	—
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse., 100 lbs.		15.48	17.48
Ammonium pentaborate, powder $10 per ton higher in bags			
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots, or more, works	lb.	.18	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb	.20	.23
Ammonium phosphate, comi., bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald	lb.	09¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10	—
Dibasic, NF, V, bbls., dms.	lb.	.46	—
Dibasic, tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.09¼	—
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works	lb	.11¾	.13¼
Ammonium sulfamate, bgs., c.l., l.t.l., works	lb.	.19	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb	2.0½	.27
Ammonium sulfate, standard granular, bulk, f.o.b. works, base price	ton	32.00	—
purif., bgs., f.o.b. works	lb	.08½	.15
Large granular, bulk, c.l., works	ton	35.00	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton	40.00	—
Tech., bulk, c.l., l.t.l., works	ton	52.00	—
bgs., c.l., l.t.l., works	ton	56.0	—
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., works—100 lbs		3.20	.20
Ammonium sulfide, flq., 40-44% tanks, frt., equald., 100% basis	ton	160.00	—
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).			
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb	.22	.26
Tech., soln., 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content	lb.	.17¼	—
Ammonium thioglycolate, coml., 55-gal. dms., ton lots, 100% basis	lb.	1.15	—
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic, dms	lb.	17.50	23.50
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, dms	lb.	4.50	6.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	15.00	—
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms.	lb.	4.20	5.60
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms.	lb.	15.00	17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms.,	lb.	4.20	5.60
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Rockies	lb.	.18½	.19
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	.20½
tanks, same basis	lb	.16	.16½
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.16½	—
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.14½	—
Syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd.).			
Amyl alcohol, ferment, refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	43½	—
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.45½	—
ex pentane, mixed amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.19	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.20½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.16½	—
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.19¾	.20¼
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21¼	.21¾
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	.17¾
Sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.19	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.20½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17	—
Tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, frt. alld E	lb.	.14½	—
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works	lb.	.41½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
tanks, works	lb.	.39½	—
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.65	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.70	—
tanks, works	lb.	.60	—
Amyl n-butyrate, dms.	lb.	1.00	1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb.	1.70	2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.26¾	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.27¾	—
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms	lb.	.73	1.03
Amyris oil, dms.	lb.	1.65	2.05
Anethole, tech., dms.	lb.	.92	1.00
USP, cns., dms.	lb.	1.12	—
Angelica root, oils	lb	.90	1.00
Angelica root oil, bots	lb	120.00	140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots.	lb	120.00	130.00
Anidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb	.21	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.18	—
Aniline oil (see Aniline).			
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld.	lb.	.33	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	—
Anise oil, USP, dms.	lb.	1.75	3.00
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.16	—
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.16½	—
Anisic aldehyde, dms	lb.	1.50	2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.80	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.82	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.78	—
p-Anisidine, dms., works	lb.	.97	—
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works	lb.	.42½	—
dms., l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.45	—
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd	lb.	1.15	—
Anthraquinone, 99.5% bbls., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.83	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.86	—
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.10	—
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).			
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines	lb.	.29	—
cs., c.l., mines	lb.	.29½	—
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb	24½	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.26	—
Prices of antimony oxide are 2¢ higher west of the Rockies.			
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000 lb. lots, dlvd	lb	.23	—
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	.24	.26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works	lb.	.41	—
pails, l.c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works, E	lb.	.69½	—
USP, powd., 250-lb. dm., same basis	lb.	.74½	—
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 25-oz. lots	oz.	35.60	—
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms	lb.	.70	1.25
Arabic gum, amber sorts, 10 bgs.	lb.	.24	—
USP, powd., bbls.	lb.	.29	.30
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.	lb	.13	—
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins, 100 oz. or more	oz.	4.00	—
l-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more	kilo	90.00	—
l-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more	kilo	60.00	—
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more	kilo.	60.00	—
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls.	lb.	.75	—
Aromatic petroleum solvents—See Solvent Naphtha, petroleum, aromatic			
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works	lb	.016	—
bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.031	—
Arsenic trioxide, NF, powd., dms., 300-lbs., f.o.b. works	lb.	.48	—
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works	lb	04½	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½	.07½
Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).			
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide)			
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls	lb	3.70	—
Light shades, bbls.	lb	2.85	—
Asafetida, gum, cns	lb	.36	.40
Powd., bbls., dms	lb	.75	.80
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York)			
Asbestos, Canadian, crude			
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	85.00	—
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	75.00	—
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	71.00	—
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	61.00	—
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	50.00	—
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	44.00	—
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	43.00	—
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	44.00	—
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	41.00	—
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	44.00	—
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher			
Ascorbic acid, USP, 25-50-kilo dms.,	kilo	10.00	—
10-kilo dms.	kilo	10.35	—
5-kilo dms.	kilo	10.75	—
1-kilo bottle	kilo	11.00	—
500-gram bottle	kilo	11.50	—
Ash, black (see Barium sulfide)			
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines	ton	40.00	—
ex whse., N. Y., N. J.	ton	86.50	—
seconds, 300°-380°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines	ton	35.00	—
select, 350°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines	ton	41.00	—
270°-295°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines	ton	40.00	—
Manjak, No. 10 crude, dms., works	lb	.07	—

If you're shopping for special properties...

You may be in the market for SOLVAY white AMMONIUM CHLORIDE

You may find just what you're looking for in the broad range of properties and uses of Solvay® Ammonium Chloride. For example . . .

Its role in dry cell batteries is based on acid activity, high solubility at low temperatures and strong electrolytic action. As a major flux for soldering and galvanizing, it solubilizes oxides at high temperatures. By providing nitrogen for micro-organisms, it serves makers of yeast foods and leather tannery bates. In adhesives and resins it catalyzes certain organic reactions. Its decomposition, with strong alkalies, produces desired ammonia for alkaline cleansers.

There are many other properties of Solvay Ammonium Chloride and jobs for it to do. Write for a test sample.

Physical and Chemical Properties

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 53.50

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: 20% at –13°C, 25% at 10°C, 30% at 33°C, 40% at 83°C. Strongly endothermic (lowers solution temperature upon dissolving). Aqueous solubility suppressed by sodium chloride. Slightly soluble in methyl and ethyl alcohol and acetone. Fair solubility in glycerine.

MELTING POINT: Sublimes at 335°C.

pH OF SOLUTIONS: 25°C: 1% 5.5, 3% 5.1, 10% 5.0 (technical grade).

APPEARANCE: White crystals, practically 100% will pass through a No. 20 screen.

REACTIONS: Decomposed in solution by strong alkalies to liberate ammonia. Reacts with nitrites to form nitrogen. Reported to reduce oxides of cobalt and nickel at high temperatures. Hydroxides of nickel, zinc, cadmium and manganese reported to be more soluble in water in presence of ammonium chloride. Acid characteristics cause acceleration of set of urea-formaldehyde resins.

QUALITY: Principal impurity is sodium chloride. Very low in metallic impurities. Technical grade better than 99% NH_4Cl.

Allied Chemical

SOLVAY PROCESS DIVISION
61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

SOLVAY branch offices and dealers are located in major centers from coast to coast.

DV-30

SOLVAY PROCESS DIVISION
Allied Chemical Corporation
61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

Please send:

☐ Test sample of Solvay Ammonium Chloride.

☐ Specific information requested in my attached letter.

Name_____

Position_____

Company_____

Phone_____

Address_____

City_____ Zone____ State_____

Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½- —
emulsion tanks tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½- —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy. ton 21.00 • —
85-100 penetration tanks, tank wagon refy ton 20.00 • —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid)
Atropine, NF, tins oz. 5.75 - 7.50
Atropine sulfate, USP bots oz. 5.25 5.75
Azelaic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 • —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .41 • —

B

Bacitracin, b u k, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units, .65 • —
less than 1,000,000,000 units, 50,000 units. .70 • —
Balm of Gilead buds dried bgs lb 1.25 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms., f.o.b. works lb. 4.50 • —
Barbital sodium, NF, 100-lb. dms., works lb. 4.30 • —
Barium carbonate precip, bgs, c.l., works ton 111.50 • —
bgs, smaller lots, works ton 126.50 • —
Barium chlorate, dms., works lb .32 • .41
Barium chloride anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton 176.00 • —
bgs, l.c.l. works ton 196.00 • —
NF, cryst., dms., 400-lbs., works, lb. .23 • —
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.00 • —
Barium chromate bgs frt equald lb .38 • —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide)
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs, c.l. t.l., frt equald ton 208.00 • —
bgs, l.c.l. t.l.l. frt equald ton 218.00 • —
Barium monohydrate, 99% bgs., c.l. frt equald 100 lbs. 11.25 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 11.75 • —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide)
Barium nitrate bbls, c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .16 • —
bbls, l.c.l., t.l.l., dlvd lb. .17 • —
Barium oxide grd., dms, c.l. t.l., frt equald ton 275.00 • —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., frt. equald, ton 285.00 • —
Barium peroxide dms, frt equald, lb. .20 • —
Barium stearate ctns, c.l. frt alld, lb .41 • —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 .46
Barium sulfate, tech (see Barytes and blanc fixe)
Barium sulfate, X-ray, 100-lb dm. lb. .19½- —
Barium sulfide dms., c.l., works ton 100.00 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ton 110.00 • —
Barytes, southern off-color, bgs, mines ton 25.00 • —
95-75% bgs, mines ton 25.00 • —
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St Louis ton .55.00 55.25
paper bgs, ex whse., New York ton 79.85 • —
Battery acid, cbys c.l. works, E. 100 lbs 2.35 • —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 2.65 10.95
Bauxite bulk mines ton 7.00 10.00
Bay oil, Ne Puerto Rican 50-55% cns lb. 1.95 2.70
55-60% cns lb 2.50 3.05
NF, West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms lb 2.25 • —
Bayberry wax, bgs lb. .45 • .50
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs lb. .51 • .53
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .56 • .57
Central American, bgs lb. Nom.
Chilean, bgs. lb. .58 Nom.
Refd. USP bleached white, bricks, 100-lb ctns lb. 69 71
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .68 • 70
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .59 • 61
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .58 • .60
Belladonna leaf, bls. lb. .26 • —
Belladonna root, bls. lb. .28 • —
Bentonite, dom 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton 14.00 • —
Imp Italian, white high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton 95.20 • —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton 99.00 • —
Imp., Italian, white low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots ex whse ton 93.40 • —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton 97.16 • —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 • —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .80 - 1.05
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l. lb. .47 • —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .48 • —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 • —
Birmingham district gal. .34 • —
Chicago district gal. .34 • —
Cleveland district gal. .34 • —
Geneva, Utah gal. .34 • —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .34 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .34 • —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .34 • —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .34 • —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 • —
Mennequa, Colo. gal. .34 • —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 • —
Pittsburgh district gal. .34 • —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .34 • —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .34 • —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .34 • —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .34 • —
Benzene, petroleum, nitration or industrial, Houston, Tex., tanks, gal. .34 - .40
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, bgs., c.l., t.l., consignment, dlvd., gamma-unit, .0075- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works gamma-unit, .0065- —
Tech., low gamma, bgs., c.l., t.l., consignment, dlvd. gamma-unit, .0075- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works gamma-unit, .0056- —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 • —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 • —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls, dlvd lb. 2.20 • —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd, lb. 2.55 • —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. lb. 3.40 • —
Benzocaine, dms., 100-lbs., frt. alld, lb. 3.25 • —
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., c.l., t.l., frt., alld lb. .37 • —
bbls., dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .41 • —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 • —
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots lb. .48 • —
bbls., dms., 1,000 lb. lots lb. .50 • —

BENZOL
Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs. lb. .33 • —
Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.40 • 1.65
Benzotriazole, tech. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb 2.25 • —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt., equald lb. .21 • —
cbys, smaller lots, frt., equald lb. .23 • —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .22 • —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 • —
tanktrucks, dlvd Metropolitan area lb. .21 • —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif, fib dms., 50 to 1,000-lb lots, works lb. .98 - 1.06
Benzyl acetate, t.f.c., cns, dms lb. .58 • .79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms. lb. .58 • .60
Tech., dms., dlvd lb. 47½- .65
Benzyl benzoate, NF, USP, 40-lb. dms., lb. .68 • —
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .22½- .25½
cbys., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- 25¼
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area lb. .21 • —
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c lower
Benzyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine dms., works, lb. 2.25 —
Benzyl formate cns. lb 1.85 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns lb 9.25 —
Benzyl propionate bots. lb 1.35 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots. lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone bots. lb 1.75 1.80
Benzylidine chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb.36.50 • —
Berberine hydrochloride, bots lb.36.50 • —
Bergamot oil nat. NF Italian cns. lb.11.00 -12.00
Betagammapicoline (see b.g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid)
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid)
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol)
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine)
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst. bots. gram 10.00 • —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil crude cns. lb 1.50 1.90
Rectified, cns. lb 1.75 2.00
Bismuth chloride, tars lb 5.11 —
Bismuth hydroxide dms. lb 4.60 4.65
Bismuth metal, bks, ton lots lb 2.25 —
Bismuth nitrate cryst. dms. lb 2.08 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb 4.42 • —
Bismuth oxychloride 25-lb dm., f.o.b works lb 4.42 • —
Bismuth subcarbonate USP dms lb 3.20 • —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b works lb 3.15 • —
Bismuth subiodide, fib. dms lb. 5.37 • —
Bismuth subnitrate NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b works lb 2.65 • —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP 100-lb. dm., f.o.b works lb. 3.50 • —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd. jars lb 4.22 • —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt. 70,000 lbs. or more, frt alld lb .29½- —
bgs. c.l. t.l. less than 70,000 lbs., same basis lb .30 • —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb .31 • —
Blackberry root bark bls lb .50 • .55

BLACK PIGMENTS
Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs. c.l., works ton 145.00 • —
bgs. l.c.l., works ton 155.00 • —
bgs. l.c.l. New York whse ton 195.00 • —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs., New York unit-ton 4.75 - 5.25
high-grade, unground, 13-14% ammonia, bgs. Chicago unit-ton 4.75 - 5.25
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .90 - 1.00

BLUE PIGMENTS
Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms lb. 2.20 - 2.85
Peruvian, dms. lb. 1.95 - 2.40
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb 1.75 —
Resinated bbls lb 1.50 —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- .26¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb higher
Bonemeal steamed, works, E ton 75.00 • —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated ot lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
Borax, tech., anhyd, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 92.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 7.42 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs 8.67 10.67
bulk, c.l., works ton 83.00 • —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 50.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs 5.32 • —
bgs., smaller lots same basis, 100 lbs. 6.57 8.57
bulk, c.l., works ton 43.50 • —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l. works ton 64.50 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs 6.05 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 7.30 • 9.50
bulk, c.l., works ton 58.00 • —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works, ton 54.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs 6.45 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.70 • 9.70
Bordeaux powder, tribasic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 • —
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9% bgs., c.l., works ton 335.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 19.62 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 20.87 -22.87
cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works, ton 163.50 • —
bgs., ton lots ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 11.05 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 12.30 -14.30
dms., c.l., works ton 188.50 • —
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago, 100 lbs. 12.30 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 13.05 • —
gran., 99.9% bgs. c.l., works, ton 112.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 8.47 • —
bgs., smaller lots same basis, ton 174.25 • —
dms., c.l., works ton 137.00 • —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100lbs. 9.72 • —
dms., smaller lots same basis, 100 lbs. 10.47 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton 106.00 • —
powd., bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago, 100 lbs. 8.85 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 10.10 -12.10
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 11.45 • —
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.75 • —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 • —
100-lb cyls. works lb. 1.70 • —
Boron trifluoride, gas, cyls, t.l., works lb. .70 • —
cyls., t.l.l., works lb. .70 • —
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls. lb. 1.53 • —
Bromine purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .32 • —
cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 • .39
ref. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 • —
ref. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 • .34
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Bromochloromethane dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 • —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .50 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 • —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots. lb. 5.35 - 5.70
Brucine, cns. oz. 1.75 Nom.
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns. oz. 1.75 - 1.90
Buchu leaves, bls. lb. .80 - .85

BROWN PIGMENTS
Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd. cyls., c.l., refy lb. .21 • —
cyls., l.c.l. refy lb. .22 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Butene-1, tanks, works lb. .0625- —
Butene-2, tanks, works lb. .0570- —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd.E lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼- —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld E. lb. .42½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 —
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
n-Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15½- —
n-Butyl alcohol, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½- —
Sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld, dlvd, E lb. .15 • —
dms, l.c.l. same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .38¼- —
n-Butyl ether dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 • —
tanks, works lb. .30¼- —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 • —
Butyl laurate, dms., works lb. .37½- —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55½- —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 • —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms., works lb 4.50 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Mississippi lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .28¼- —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tri-butylamine)
tert-Butylamine, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .47½- —
tc., t.l., same basis lb. .45 • —
Butylated hydroxyanisole, food grade, dms., dlvd lb. 4.75 • —
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol (see Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol).
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p cresol)
1,3-Butylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., f.o.b. works lb. .22 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18 • —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).
Butyrolactone, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .40 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 • —

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 5.55 • —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.65 • —
medium shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 5.30 • —
Medium light shade bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 • —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.30 • —
Yellow all shades bbls, frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. 2.85 • —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb fib dms. lb 6.75 - 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, ton lots, cs., dlvd lb. 1.30 • —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls frt alld E of Rockies lb. 1.65 • —
Cadmium mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.95 • —
Red, light shade, bbls, same basis lb. 1.72 • —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.87 • —
Red, medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 • —
Red, maroon shade bbls, same basis lb. 2.03 • —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon, bbls, frt alld E of Rockies, lb. 2.76 • —
Orange, bbls., same basis lb. 1.58 • —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, orange-red shade bbls same basis lb. 1.72 • —
Red, dark shade, bbls, same basis lb. 2.56 • —
Red, light shade bbls, same basis lb. 1.88 • —
Red, medium-light shade bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 • —
Red, medium shade bbls, same basis lb. 2.23 • —
Cadmium-selenide, lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls, frt alld, E. of Rockies lb. 1.19 • —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, ums, 100 lb. lots or more lb 2.70 • —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 2.10 • —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.96 • —
USP, syn., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb 2.10 • —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb 1.96 • —
Cajuput oil, native cns lb 1.75 2.55
Redist., USP, cns lb 1.50 2.10
Calamine, USP, dms. lb .34 —
Calamus oil, bots lb.12.00 -20.00
Calciferol cryst, 10-kilo or more lots, works gram .54 • —
1-10 kilo lots gram .55 • —
Calciferol in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate trihydrate fib dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt adjusted lb 3.10 • —
Calcium arsenate dealers bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .09 • .09½
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb. .10 • .10½
Calcium bromide, NF, jars, 100 lbs, or more lb. .97 • —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb dms. c.l., dlvd ton 149.00 • —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 10.50 • —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs, c.l., works ton 32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 • —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 17.00 -18.00
Precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works, ton 30.00 -35.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 45.00 -50.00
medium, bgs, c.l., works ton 38.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 48.00 • —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works, ton 40.00 -42.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 55.00 -57.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton 117.50 167.50
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 137.50 -187.50
Calcium chloride, conc., flake or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 37.80 • —
Flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 31.00 • —
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald ton 12.50 • —
Powd., 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 37.00 • —
Purif., gran., dms ton .27 • —
Solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton 29.50 • —
dms, l.c.l., works, frt equald ton 36.00 -73.00
USP, gran., dms. lb .32 • —
Calcium chromate, bgs., dlvd lb. .37 • —
Calcium cyanide dms., c.l. dlvd E. of Rockies lb, .20 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 • .55
Calcium cyclamate 100-lb dms lb. 1.95 • —
Calcium gluconate, USP, AA grade, 150-lb. dm., ton lb. .73½- —
USP, powd., 150-lb. dm, ton lb. .66½- —
Calcium hydride lump dms, works, lb. 2.20 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, gran., 45-lb. cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.23.85 -25.60
100-lb. dms., same basis dm.33.50 -36.55
Calcium hypophosphite dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.28 • —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. 4.52 • —
Calcium iodide jars lb. 4.52 • —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., f.o.b. works lb. .43 • .46
Calcium mandelate, USP, 150-lb. dm, works lb. 3.25 • —
Calcium naphthenate, liq. 4% Ca., dms. frt. equald lb. .30 • —
Calcium pantothenate, USP, jars, 1 kilo or more kilo. 35.00 • —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate)
Calcium phenolsulfonate dms lb 1.24 - 1.25
Calcium pinosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs. c.l. frt equald 100 lbs. 16.00 • —
Dibasic, feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 86.00 • —
bgs. c.l. t.l. f.o.b. Texas City works ton 80.50 • —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald ton 96.00 • —
Dibasic, feed grade, 21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 97.65 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton 107.65 • —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg., c.l. prices

Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tribasic NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
Calcium phytate bgs., 50 lbs. or more, f.o.b. warehouse N. Y. lb. .39 - —
Calcium resinate precip, dms ton lots, frt. alld., works .lb. .40¼- —
Calcium silicate hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite)
Calcium stearate, ctns. c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, NF, mild, powd., dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 5.42 - —
NF, mild, precip., dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 5.67 - —
Camphene 46° m.p. dms incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l. same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Camphene, chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb 3.63 - 3.70
Nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots, lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz. cs. lb. .85 - .90
Nat., USP, gran., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots, lb. .59 - —
Syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 - —
Syn., USP gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
obls. smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. .85 - —
ctns 500-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
ctns smaller lots lb. .87 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .35 - .55
White dms lb .26 - .50
Cananga oil, native, cns. lb. 5.00 - 6.50
Rectified, cns. lb. 7.25 - 10.00
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. lb. .65 - .70
Refd., pure, bgs lb. .70 - .71
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c higher
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 1.00 - —
powd., bgs. lb. 1.15 - —
Russian, bgs. lb. 2.00 - 2.15
powd., bgs. lb. 2.15 - 2.30
Capric acid, dms. lb. .35½- .38
tanks lb. .33 - .34½
Caprolactum monomer, bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .52 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .49 - —
Capryl alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½- —
Sec. 92-99%, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works, lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .23 - —
tanks, f.o.b. works lb. .19½- —
Caprylic acid, dms lb. .35½- .38
tanks lb. .33 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.00 - —
NF, from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Caraway oil, NF, dms. lb. 3.15 - 3.40
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .17½- —
Polish, bgs. lb. .17¼- —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .08 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
Furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .13½- —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works, lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l. works lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., divd. or whse lb. .14½- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06¼- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .13 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¾- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12½- —
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., divd. or whse lb. .79 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., divd. or whse lb. .22½- —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, 30,000-2,999,999 lbs., divd. Metropolitan areas, E. ton 60.00 - 115.00
bulk, 3,000,000 lbs. of more, divd., Metropolitan areas, E ton 55.00 - —
Solid, bulk, wholesale, works ton 85.00 - —
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points lb. .071 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .086 - .091
5-gal. dms. 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .131 - —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .161 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .0545- —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
Tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10¾- .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
dms. smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots. lb. 39.00 - 42.00
Cardamom seed, bleached "A" lb. 3.20 - —
Bleached "B" lb. 3.10 - —
Decorticated Alleppey, cs lb. 2.30 - —
Guatemala, cs. lb. 3.15 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 2.35 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.15 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, divd. lb. 16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots, divd. lb. 16.90 - 17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .70 Nom.
North country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 - .81
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .90 - .92
North country, No. 3, Ceara, ton lots lb. .70 - .71
Ceara, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 - .81
North country, No. 3, Parnahyba, ton lots lb. .72 - .73
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., lots lb. .80 - .81
Carnauba wax, north country, No. 1, Ceara, yellow, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.05 - 1.07
Parnahyba, yellow, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins 5-10 kilo lots, divd. gram. .20½- —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., divd million units. .144 - —
b-Carotene, in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram, cns kilo. 57.60 - —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns kilo. 72.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram, cns. kilo. 240.00 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 5.00 - 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .34 - .38
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 - —
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .54 - —
Imp., inedible, acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, Eastern seaports lb. .18¾- .19
New Zealand, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
Cashewnut shell, liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
dms. ton lots, same basis lb .23 - —
dms., dm lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms. frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.78
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls. lb. .30 - —
"B," bls. lb. .29 - —
"C," bls. lb. .28 - —
Korintje "A," bls. lb. .34 - —
"B," bls. lb. .30 - —
"C," bls. lb. .30 - —
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2550- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2650- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms. c.l. lb. .2700- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2850- —
tanks lb. .2500- —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l lb. .2500- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2660- —
tanks lb. .2360- —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l. lb. .2450- —
bgs., ton lots lb. .2850- —
bgs., l.c.l., divd. lb. .3050- —
No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .2150- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2250- —
tanks lb. .17⅜- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2125- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2225- —
tanks lb. .1925- —
refd., deod., dms., c.l. lb. .2650- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2750- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2350- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2450- —
tanks lb. .2150- —
Imported, No. 1, Braz., tanks lb. .18 - —
Sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works lb. .19 - .19¼
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb 44¼ 48¼
Split, dms. lb 37¼ .38¼
Castor pomace, bgs. c.l., works ton 35.00 - —
Castoreum, nat, cns. lb 5.25 - —
Syn, cns. lb 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms. works lb. 2.17½ —
Resub., dms. works lb 4.29½ —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. Nom.
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil USP XIII cns. dms. lb. 2.50 3.10
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms. lb. .65 - .70
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb .33 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs. ctns., 100-lb lots or more, divd. E lb. .35 - .43
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., divd. E lb. .545 .553
27% butyryl content, bgs. divd. E lb. .595 .608
36% butyryl content, bgs., divd. E lb. .543 .550
38% butyryl content half-second, bgs., divd E lb. .545 .553
50% butyryl content, bgs. divd., E lb. .583 .598
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose).

ETHYL ALCOHOL

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

SECONDARY BUTYL ALCOHOL

ACETONE

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

ETHYL ACETATE

ISOPROPYL ACETATE

SECONDARY BUTYL ACETATE

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Cellulose gum, pure high vis. bgs., 23,000 lb lots or more works, frt alld lb .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb .59 - —
Cerium chloride (see Rare Earth Chloride).
Cerium chloride 46% dms dlvd lb 25 - —
Cerium hydrate 74% CeO fib dms., 100 lb lots or more lb 1.40 - —
77% CeO fib dms 100 lb lots or more lb 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate)
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb lots or more dlvd lb 1.85 1.90
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb 2.15 - —
Cetyl alconol NF fib cns, c.l., t.l., dlvd, E lb 41½ —
fib cns, l.c.l., same basis lb 43½ —
tanks same basis lb 39 —
Extra, cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd, E lb .48½ —
fib cns, l.c.l. same basis lb 50½ —
tanks same basis lb 46 —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate)
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, bls lb 1.25 - —
Roman, cs lb 1.50 - 1.75
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots lb 350 00 —
Charcoal, activated, NF fib dms., c.l. works lb .25 .32
fib dms. 5-ton lots, works lb 26½ 32½
fib dms. smaller lots works lb .27 .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated)
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black)
Charcoal hardwood lump bulk c.l. f.o.b plant ton 55 00 - —
briquets bulk c.l. f.o.b plant ton 78 00 80.00
5-lb paper bgs. c.l., same basis ton 106 00 —
25-lb paper bgs. c.l., f.o.b plant ton 87 00 - —
40-lb paper bgs c.l., same basis ton 84 00 —
Chenopodium oil NF cns lb 4 15 5.00
Chicago acid paste, bbls frt. alld lb 3.21 —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral tech 94% min. dms. c.l., works lb .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .24 - —
tanks multiple units, 5 cars, works lb .21 - —
Chloral hydrate USP jars, 1,000-lb lots lb 1 00 - —
jars, 500-lb lots lb 1 03 - —
jars, 100-lb lots or less lb 1 05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural dms., c.l., frt alld lb .65 - —
dms l.c.l 5,000 to 10,000-lb lots, frt alld lb .66 - —
Clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb lots, frt alld lb .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42% dms., c.l frt alld lb. 16¼ —
dms l.c.l 10 dms or more, same basis lb 17¼ —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½ —
dms l.c.l 10 dms or more, same basis lb 19½ —
Chlorinated rubber 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb 60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb 61 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works, lb .70 - —
ctns, l.c.l., works lb .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt equald lb .11 —
cyls., l.c.l. Metropolitan area lb 12½ 13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt equald 100 lbs 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt equald 100 lbs 4.05 - —
tanks, multiple units 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs 4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs 5.25 5 75
tanks, multiple units,, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 7.25
Chloroacetic acid mono, flake 99% purif., c.l lb .23½ .25½
dms, l.c.l. lb 24½ —
tech flake, 96-97% dms, c.l., frt equald lb 19 - —
dms, l.c.l. frt equald lb 20 - —
2-Chloro-4-aminotoluene tech, liq. dms, frt alld lb 1 03 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene fused bbls lb 1.38 —
6-Chloro-2-aminotoluene tech., liq., dms., frt alld lb .66 - —
m-Chloroaniline dms. c.l. frt alld. lb .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .77 - —
tanks, same basis lb .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb .52 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline dms. c.l., frt alld. lb .77 - —
dms, l.c.l. same basis lb .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms l.c.l., works lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid fib dms., t.l., works lb 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., 2,000-lbs or more, works, lb 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l. dlvd, E lb .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb .17 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks minimum 4,000 gals, dlvd lb .25 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd, E 100% basis lb .81 —
Powd dlvd E 100% basis lb 86½ —
4-Chloro 2-nitroaniline, powd dlvd, E lb .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, tech, paste, dms, frt alld lb. .75 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene tech., solid, dms frt alld lb. .99 - —
6-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene tech., solid, dms frt alld lb. .17 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms, c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms, l.c.l. same basis lb .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms, c.l., frt. equald lb .37 - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb .38 - —

Chloropicrin, coml. cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb 1.07 - —
cyls, 100 lbs. same basis lb 1.08 - —
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis lb 1.14 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms ½c per lb higher
o-Chlorotoluene, tech. dms., t.l., works lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l. same basis lb .38 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib dms, frt adjusted kilo 2.75 3.00
Choline chloride fib dms, frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt adjusted kilo. 2.75 3.00
Chrome green, CP dark, light medium blue content 13-15%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .43 - —
blue content 16-30% bbls., same basis lb. .44 - —
blue content 31-45% bbls., same basis lb. .44 - —
blue content 45-49% bbls., same basis lb. .45 —
Reduced color 25% lb .20 —
Chrome green prices 1c higher W of Rockies
Chrome orange CP bbls., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
Chrome orange prices 1c higher W of Rockies.
Chrome yellow, CP bbls., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
Chrome yellow price 1c higher W of Rockies
Chromic acid, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb .29½ —
dms, l.c.l. dlvd N Y Metropolitan area lb. .30 .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Chromium acetate, soln. 7½%, dms. 500-2,000-lb lots, works, lb .10 - —
Chromium fluoride, bbls, works lb. .51 .52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms. c.l frt alld lb 1.20 —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt alld lb 44½ —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb 45¼ —
Chromium trioxide NF bots lb 1.15 —
Cinchona bark NF red broken, bgs lb .25 —
NF yellow broken bgs. lb .35 .40
Cinnamic acid refd bots lb 2.50 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots. lb 1 75 2.20
Cinnamic aldehyde dms lb .92 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs., lb .62 - —
Ceylon, No. "0000," bgs lb .78 —
Cinnamon bark oil bots lb 36 00 -70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude dms lb. 1.60 - 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns. dms lb 8.50 13 50
Citral, CP, bots. lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Extra, bots. lb. 4.50 - 6.10
Citric acid USP anhyd, fine gran., bgs., dms, c.l lb 29½ .30
bgs. dms, 10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt lb .30 .30½
bgs., dms. smaller lots lb .30½ .31
USP, hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½ - .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt lb .28 .28½
bgs. dms. smaller lots lb 29 .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c per lb higher.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms lb. .90 - 1.05
Java-type, dms. lb. .85 - 1.25
Citronellal, bots., dms lb 1.60 2.10
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 2.30 3.70
Civet, artif, bots. lb 13.75 15.00
Nat. bots. oz 8.50 15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs. c.l. Tenn ton 17.50 -21.50
crushed shed moisture, bulk, c.l. Tenn ton 8.00 -11.00
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port net-ton 42.00 -45.75
lump, bulk, Atl port net-ton 29.50 -35.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd air-floated, 99% 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs. c.l. works ton 10.00 -12.00
Georgia, bgs. l.c.l works ton 15.50 —
dom., airfloated, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton 13.50 -14.50
bgs. l.c.l. ex whse ton 35.00 -36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex-dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me long-ton 20.00 -35.00
white, powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock, net-ton 50.00 —
bgs., l.c.l. ex whse net-ton 60.00 -70.00
Cleaners Naphtha petroleum, 105°F Flash, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .145 - —
140°F Flash, tankcars, New Jersey or New York gal. .205 - —
Group 3 gal. .154 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .17 - —
Cleve's acid, tech., mixed, solid, dms., frt alld lb. 1.05 - —
1,6, tech, solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
1,7, tech., dms., trt. alld. lb 2.20 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs lb. .40½ - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .42½ - —
Clove bud oil, USP, dms lb. 2.70 3.60
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.35 - 1.80
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis. bgs. or fib dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .41½ - —
96.4% low, or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½ - —
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½ - —
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½ - —
CMC, purif, high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis, lb. .59 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Refd., resale, indust, dms., c.l. ex whse gal. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .39 - —
tanks, works gal 20½ —

Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton 44.00 - —
Carbon and indust., bulk, works ton 44 00 - —
Core, bulk, works ton 40.50 - —
Fiber bulk, works ton 48.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381 Type I, tanks works ton 41 00 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co., dms dlvd lb 1.04 - —
Cobalt blue genuine 250 lb bbls. dlvd. E of Rockies lb 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Cobalt blue imitation (see Ultramarine blue)
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co. powd., bgs., dlvd lb 1.45 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co. dms., dlvd lb .99 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd lb 2.05 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms lb 71½ - —
Liq. 6% Co. dms. lb 57½ - —
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, dms., f.o.b. carrier lb. 1.50 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq. 6% Co., dms. dlvd lb 48¾ - —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co. bbls. dlvd. lb .80 - —
Cobalt oxide black ceramic grade, 72½-73½% Co., kgs., dlvd. E. of Mississippi R lb. 1.12 - —
70-71% Co., kgs, same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Cobalt oxide prices W. of Mississippi R. 3c. per pound higher
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., dms., dlvd lb 1.35 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms. lb. .33½ - —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst. 21% Co., dms. dlvd lb 64 —
Monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.09 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. 44 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots, f.o.b. works oz. 17.50 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride cns., 100-oz lots, f.o.b. works oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls lb. .18 - .20
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .57 - .62
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .19 - —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .17⅛ - —
Refd., deodorized, dms. lb. .26 - .27
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .30½ - .33
tanks lb. .28 - —
Double dist. (stripped), dms lb. .31½ - .34
tanks lb. .29 - —
Cod oil, dms., spot lb. .08⅜ - .08½
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz lots oz 13.25 —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11 75 —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP cns., 100-oz lots oz 10 75 —
Codliver oil, USP, dms. gal 1.40 1.70
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 - .25
Blue, bls. lb. .20 - .25
Colchicine, USP, bots oz. 29.00 - —
Colchicum root, bls lb. .35 - .45
Colchicum seed, bgs lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Collodion, USP, dms lb .32½ - —
USP, flexible, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls lb 75 - —
Colombo root, bls lb 16 - .18
Condurango bark, bls lb. .18 - .20
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs lb. .25 - .27
No. 2, bgs lb. .22 - .24
No. 3, bgs. lb. .17 - .20
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .60 - .65
Copaiba oil, cns. lb. 1.35 2.00
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .3635- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .3785- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .45½ - 46
cryst., dihydrate, dms., works, lb. .31 - .31½
cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .29¼ - .39¾
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .4135- .4435
Copper cyanide, tech., dms. 20,000-lb lots or more lb. .609 —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 —
dms., smaller lots lb. .639 - .65
Copper gluconate, dms. lb. 3.20 —
Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Miss lb. .51¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52¼ - —
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd, Valley basis lb. .33 - .36
opper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt alld lb. .26½ —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .30¾ - .32¾
Copper oleate, solid 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb lots, works lb. .49¼ —
Copper oxide, red, 97%, USN Type 1, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots lb. .50½ - —
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works, lb. .48½ - —
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb. 4.25 - —
10% active quinolinolate, dms lb. 1.14 1.15
Copper resinate, precip, dms., frt. alld lb. .41½ - —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1885- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.25 -15.75
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms. c.l., works 100 lbs. 24.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 24.75 - —
Copper sulfate, tribasic distributors, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 29.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 31.10 - —
Copper undecylenate dms. lb 2.75 —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. lb. 235.00 Nom.
Pac. ports, c.i.f. lb. 230.00 Nom.
Coriander oil, USP, bots lb. 9.00 -10.00
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .08 —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .07½ —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08½ —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .05¼ - —
Refd., salad, dms lb. .1873- .1900
tanks lb. .1673- —
Corn oil, acids, dist., dms. lb. .16¾ - .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼ - —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs 7.30 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs 7 45 - —
Corn syrup, 42° Be., non-ret. dms., c.l 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP, bots., kilo or more gram. 1.05 - 1.90

Costus oil, bots. oz 6.00 - —
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton 57.00 - —
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South East lb. .09¼ - .09¼
tanks, Valley lb. .09¼ - —
tanks, Texas, Lubbock lb. .09⅜ - —
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .09¼ - —
Foots (soapstock), acid 95% tanks, New York lb. .04 - —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .14¾ - .14¾
tanks lb. .12⅜ - —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist. dms lb 10¾ .19¼
tanks lb 14¼ —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.30 - —
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .90 - 1.00
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF bots chys. lb 3.05 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt adjusted gal. .24 - —
Crude, soln 80%, tanks, works, gal. 226 - —
Refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks same basis gal .38 —
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c per gallon for straight oil and 20c per gallon for coaltar
Creosote, beechwood, chys, dms., f.o.b works dlvd in Metropolitan area lb 1.72 1.77
Hardwood, NF chys dms same basis lb 1.42 1.47
Pinewood, dms, incl. c.l., works lb .0561- —
dms incl. l.c.l. works lb .0634- —
dms incl. l.c.l. ex whse, New York lb .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Cresol, tech, 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C. wide distillation range, non-ret. dms c.l frt alld lb 16½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
tanks same basis lb 145 —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb .18 —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .19 - —
tanks same basis lb .16 - —
m-Cresol 95-98% dms c.l., works lb .60 - —
dms, l.c.l. works lb .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt equald lb .18 - —
dms., l.c.l same basis lb .19 - —
tanks same basis lb .16 - —
2,97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb .22 - —
dms, l.c.l. same basis lb .23 - —
tanks same basis lb .20 - —
o-Cresol 30.5°C m.p and over, ret. dms, c.l., frt equald lb .17 - —
ret. dms, l.c.l., same basis lb .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb .15 - —
30°-30.49°C m.p., dms., c.l., frt equald lb .16½ - —
ret dms, l.c.l., same basis lb .17½ - —
tanks, same basis lb .14½ - —
29°-29.9°C m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .16 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb .14 - —
25°-28°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .15 - —
ret dms, l.c.l same basis lb .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98% dms., c.l., dlvd lb .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .53 - —
tanks, dlvd lb 49 - —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb 70 - —
dms, smaller lots, works lb 72 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether cns lb 1.80 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald gal 1.35 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same bassi gal. 1.15 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom meta para content 25% or less, dms. c.l t.l. same basis gal 1.20 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imp., meta-para content, 25% or less, f.o.b works, frt equald, to competitive points, 50 dms or more gal 1.03½ - —
less than 50 dms., same basis gal. 1.05 - 1.15
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb .25 —
Crotonic acid, 6ms. 200 lbs. to more, l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust. bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., t.l., works lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .22 - —
Cubeb berries, NF, bgs. lb 1.00 - —
Powd., cs. lb 1.15 - —
Cubeb oil, cns lb 12 00 -16.00
Cumene, dms c.l. works lb 12 —
dms. l.c.l. works lb .14 - —
tanks works lb 11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. 30 - —
Moroccan, bgs lb. 31 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. 27 - —
Cumin seed oil, bots. cns. lb 15.50 -17.00
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N gran. bgs. Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton 57.00 - —
Fertilizer, pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton .85 - —
Indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 75.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works ton 96 00 - —
Indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l. works ton 120.00 - —
dms. l.c.l., works ton 140 00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99% tech. dms. c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal. 1.02 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis gal 1.10 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd W of Rockies gal. 77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 85 - —
tanks works gal. 55 - —
98%, tech., 40-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works gal. .50 - —
5-39 dms., same basis gal. .60 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .36 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms. c.l., works, frt alld E lb. .28½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis. lb .29½ - —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .26 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. 49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .50 - —
tanks, works lb. 47 - —
Cypress oil, bots. lb. 5.30 - —

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2,4-D tech, bgs, dms, c.l., works, frt equald lb 40 —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 .49

2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .48 - .52
tanks, same basis..... lb. .42 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .48 - .52
tanks, works..... lb. .42 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia, A/E, cs lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs.... lb. .15 - .17
nubs and chips, bgs..... lb. .09 - .10
black, bold, bgs..... lb. .15 - .17
nubs and chips, bgs..... lb. .12½ - .13½
unscraped, bgs..... lb. .13 - .14½
pale, chips, bgs..... lb. .15 - .17
nubs and chips, bgs..... lb. .09 - .10
Siam, cs..... lb. .30 - .33
Singapore, No. 1, bgs..... lb. .34 - .40
No. 2, bgs..... lb. .29 - .32
No. 3, bgs..... lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs..... lb. .18 - .30
Dandelion root, bls..... lb. .28 - .32
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis, lb. .25 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
DDVP (see Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate).
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd. E..... lb. .41 - —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .21 - —
Perfume grade, bots..... lb. 1.60 - 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol)
Deertongue leaves, bls..... lb. .53 - .60
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade 13% P, paper bgs., c.l. t.l., works ton 53.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., works ton 66.25 - 71.80
19% P, paper bgs, works, Houston, Tex., c.l., t.l. ton 74.35 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices
Degras, common (15-17% free fatty acid), 400-lb. dms lb. .12 - —
Neutral (over 2% free fatty acid), 400-lb. dms. ..... lb. .19 - .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .80½
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .53½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division
Denatured alcohol ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .77 - .83
tanks, same basis..... gal. .56 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis... gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis..... gal. .54½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis... gal. .74 - .80
tanks, same basis..... gal. .53 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis... gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis..... gal. .52 - —
SD23A, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis... gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis..... gal. .54½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis....gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis..... gal. .55 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis....gal. .74½- .80½
tanks, same basis..... gal. .53½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis....gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis..... gal. .52 - —
SD-35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis... gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis..... gal. .55 - —
SD-40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis... gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis..... gal. .54½- —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 15.00 - 17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin corn gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.38 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. ... 100 lbs. 9.53 - —
canary dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.22 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. ... 100 lbs. 9.37 - —
indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., canary light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.12 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. ... 100 lbs. 9.27 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.96 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. ... 100 lbs. 9.11 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Dextrose, anhyd., coml., bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
Anhyd., special, aluminum foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb. dms. 100 lbs. 14.70 - —
100-lb. dms. ..... 100 lbs. 15.20 - —
Hydrated, coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., c.l., ex whse.... 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
USP, dms. ..... lb. .19½- —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots..... lb. 4.30 - 4.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .29½- —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .13 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12½- —
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.... lb. .98½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. 1.00 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .96 - —
o-Dianisidine, dry, tech., fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate dms. c.l., works. lb. .93 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .94 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .91 - —
Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, feed grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd... lb. .63 - —
l.t.l., dms., same basis..... lb. .68 - —
Food grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .68 - 1.10
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.... lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .54 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E..... lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E..... lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .30 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .68½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .65½- —
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½- —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .57 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .25 - —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works ..... lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech., solid, tanks, frt. alld lb. .73 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis..... lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms. c.l. f.o.b., works, frt. alld E lb. .12 - —
dms. 2,000 lbs. or more same basis. lb. .14¼- —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms. c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., or t.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether dms., c.l. t.l. dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
Dichloroisocyanuric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .75 - —
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .06 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .03 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
Dicyclohexylamine dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., l.c.l. works ..... lb. .55 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .46½- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
Dicyclopentadiene, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .14¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12 - —
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .30 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., lb. .26 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis lb. .26½- —

TC TENNESSEE CORPORATION

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

We mine Copper, Iron, Zinc and Sulfur and are basic producers of their chemical derivatives. Our technical know-how in these basic materials is your assurance of exacting quality control and strict uniform consistency.

SULFUR

SULFURIC ACID All grades and strengths from 60° Baume through the various Oleums.

LIQUID SULFUR DIOXIDE Highest commercial quality, available in tank cars, tank wagons, ton cylinders and 150-lb. cylinders.

SODIUM HYDROSULFITE T-C HYDRO is a dry, white, free flowing crystalline powder of uniform particle size and structure. It is dust free, assuring highest stability and uniformity.

CHLOROSULFONIC ACID Iron less than 1.0 ppm as loaded. Water White. Delivered in glass-lined tank wagons, also in stainless steel drums.

PARA TOLUENE SULFONIC ACID, ANHYDROUS Other organic Sulfonic Acids.

COPPER

COPPER SULFATE Industrial Crystals and all commercial grades.

MONOHYDRATED COPPER SULFATE 35% Copper as metallic packaged in steel drums at no extra cost.

COPPER CARBONATE 55% Copper as metallic. Light and dense grades.

CUPRIC CHLORIDE 37% Copper as metallic. Available in polyethylene lined drums or bags.

IRON

FERRIC IRON SULFATE Partially hydrated free flowing granular. Available in bags, fibre drums or bulk.

ZINC

MONOHYDRATED ZINC SULFATE 36% Zinc as metallic. White, free flowing powder.

ZINC OXIDE Secondary.

MANGANESE

MANGANESE SULFATE, Fertilizer Grade.

MONOHYDRATED MANGANESE SULFATE Highest purity, technical grade . . . NOT A BY-PRODUCT.

MANGANOUS OXIDE Minimum 48% Manganese as metallic. Feeds; fertilizers, spray or dust grades.

FLUORINE

SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE

POTASSIUM SILICOFLUORIDE

For Further Information or Samples, Make Request on Your Firm's Letterhead.

TC TENNESSEE CORPORATION

TENNESSEE CORPORATION

615-629 GRANT BUILDING, ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Dieldrin, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.85 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb 1.90 - —
Dietnanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd E.
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .27 —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .28½- —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
dms., l.t.l. frt. alld lb. .27½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28½ —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital)
Diethyl carbonate dms. c.l., f.o.b. works lb .47½ —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb .48½ —
tanks, same basis lb 45 —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms. c.l., dlvd lb 69½- —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd. lb 71 —
tanks dlvd lb 67 —
Diethyl oxalate dms. c.l. f.o.b. works lb 42½ —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb 43½ —
tanks, same basis lb 40 —
Diethyl phthalate dms. c.l. dlvd. lb 27½ —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb 29 —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars tanktrucks 2,000 lb lots, same basis lb 26 —
Diethyl sulfate dms. c.l. works lb 19½ —
dms., l.c.l. works lb 20¼ —
tanks, works lb 17½ —
Diethyl thiourea, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .59 - —
Diethyl toluamide 90-95% meta isomer dms. c.l. t.l. works lb 2.30 —
5-44 dm lots works lb 2.35 —
1-4 dm lots works lb 2.40 —
N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine tech. liq., tanks, frt alld lb. .83 —
Diethylamine dms. c.l. dlvd E lb .52 —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb 53½ —
tanks, same basis lb 49½ —
N,N-Diethylaniline dms. c.l., frt. alld lb .57 —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb .58 —
tanks, same basis lb .55 —
Diethylbenzene dms. t.l. frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate)
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate)
Diethylene glycol dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb .17¾ —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19¼ —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼ —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms. c.l. works lb .51½ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52¼ —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l. dms. works lb. .30¾ —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .32¼ —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate dms., c.l. works lb. .30¾ —
dms. l.c.l., works lb .31½ —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .28¾- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24 —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20 —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate dms. c.l. works lb. .27¼- —
dms. l.c.l. works lb .28 —
tanks, works lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .21 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb 44 —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd E lb 45½ —
tanks, dlvd E lb 41½ —
Dienestrol USP bots. 10-kilo lots kilo 100.00 147.50
bots. 1-kilo lot kilo 110.00 152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms lb. 1.25 - —
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 4.20 - —
Diglycol laurate dms lb .32¾ .34
Diglycol stearate dms. ton lots lb. 26 .28
Diglycolic acid bgs c.l. t.l. works. bgs. l.c.l., works lb 15½- —
Dihexyl sebacate dms. c.l., works. lb 16 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 66 - —
tanks, works lb 67 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate dms. works lb 1.10 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride. bulk gram .04 - .041
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate bulk. gram .04 - .041
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms. works lb 3.45 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5 dichloro-diphenyl-methane pure dms lb 2.55 —
tech., dms. 20,000 lbs. or more lb. 1.11 - —
dms., 1,050 lbs. to 20,000 lbs. lb 1.13 - —
dms., 150 lbs. to 1,050 lbs lb. 1.15 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone dms. c.l. dlvd. lb .17 —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate. dms. c.l., dlvd E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .32½- —
tanks same basis lb. 29 —
Di-isobutylene dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .08 —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., dlvd lb. .25 - —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .62 —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .62½- .63
tanks, works lb. .60 —
Di-isopropanolamine dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼- —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .26¾- —
Di-isopropylamine dms. c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .50½- —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .52 —
tanks, same basis lb. 48 —
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 4.15 - —
Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate, 55 gal. cms., dlvd lb. 3.50 - —
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd. dms. c.l. dlvd lb 1.225 —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd. lb 1.235 —
tanks, dlvd. lb 1.20 —
70% dms c.l. dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb 68½- —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd. 100% basis lb 69½- —
tanks, dlvd. 100% basis lb. .66 —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms. ... lb. 1.90 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb .25 —
Dimethyl sebacate dms. c.l., works. dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.31 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.30 - —
Dimethyl sulfate, ref. dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
ref. dms. l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms. c.l., works. dms. l.c.l. works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Dimethylamine 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .15 - —
dms. l.c.l. frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 - —
tanks frt equald 100% basis lb. .38½- —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .28 - —
dms. l.c.l. frt equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
tanks frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .35½- —
N,N-Dimethylaniline dms. c.l. frt. alld lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
N-N-Dimethylformamide, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32½- —
tanks, works lb. .33 .34
2,4 Dinitroaniline dms frt alld lb 75 —
Dinitroaniline orange toner CP. bbls dlvd E m Rockies lb 1.56 —
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c higher W of Rockies
m Dinitrobenzene, 89°C., dms lb. .26 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene crystallizing at 46½°C dms c.l. frt. alld E lb. .17¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld E lb. .17¾- —
tanks, frt alld. E lb. .17 —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .41 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene oily dms. lb 11 —
Refd. 63°C dms lb 23 —
Dioctyl adipate dms. c.l. works. dms. l.c.l works lb 42½ —
tanks works lb 43½ —
Dioctyl phthalate dms. c.l., frt. alld lb 27½- —
dms l.c.l. frt alld lb .29 —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb .25 —
Dioctyl sebacate dms. c.l., works. dms. l.c.l. works lb 61¼- —
tanks works dlvd lb 62¼ —
1,4-Dioxane dms c.l. works lb 59¼ —
dms. l.c.l works lb .30 —
tanks works lb 30¾- —
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 —
bgs., l.c.l., t.l.l. dlvd & lb. .40 - —
Dipentene dest dist. dms. c.l., works gal. 59 - —
dms. l.c.l. works gal. 63 - —
dms., l.c.l. ex whse gal. 79 - —
tankcars works gal. .42 - —
Steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .72 - —
Dipentene, steam, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York gal. .91 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .55 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)
Diphenolic acid, 1,000-lb. or more, bgs., works lb. .75 - —
Diphenolic polyether acids, 1,000-lb. or more, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Diphenyl, bgs. c.l. t.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs. l.c.l. works lb. .19 —
tanks, works lb. .16 —
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade cns lb. .55 - .70
Diphenyl phthalate dms. c.l., works. dms. l.c.l. works lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .31 - —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Refd., fused, tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Refd. diphenylamine in dms ½c. per lb higher
Diphenylguanidine bgs. dms., ton, lots frt alld lb .49 - —
bgs. smaller lots. frt alld. lb. .50 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP dms. lb 5.00 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14¼- —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms. c.l., dlvd E lb. .20 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid dms., 1,000-lb. lots works lb. 1.45 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms ton lots, frt alld lb. .69 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt alld lb. .70 - —
Di-o-tolylthiourea, tech. solid, dms., c.l., t.l. frt alld lb. .55 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms. c.l., works, frt equald lb. .20 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms. l.c.l. works 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecenyl succinic anhydride, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., same basis lb. .76 - —
Dodecylbenzene dms. c.l. f.o.b. works, frt equald lb. .134 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .144 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
Dodecylphenol c.l. frt alld. lb. .22 —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .23 —
tanks same basis lb. .19½- —
Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. per pound higher
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb and 1 lb lots, dlvd:
Blue, FD&C, No. 2 ..... lb 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 ..... lb 15.65 17.60
Green FD&C, No 1 ..... lb 15.65 17.60
No 2 ..... lb 19.60 -22.85
No 3 ..... lb 31.30 -35.90
Red, FD&C, No. 1 ..... lb 5.90 7.85
No 2 ..... lb 3.30 4.10
No 3 ..... lb 19.60 -22.85
No 4 ..... lb 5.55 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1 ..... lb 15.65 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1 ..... lb. 9.15 -11.05
No 5 ..... lb 3.30 4.10
No 6 ..... lb 3.30 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 ..... lb 10.50 -10.95
Brown, D&C, No 1 ..... lb 15.65 -16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 ..... lb 15.65 -16.10
No. 6 ..... lb 15.65 -16.10
No. 7 ..... lb 15.65 -16.10
Orange, D&C, No. 3 ..... lb 14.35 -14.80
No. 4 ..... lb 10.50 -10.95
No 5 ..... lb 19.60 -20.05
Red, D&C, No 17 ..... lb 3.80 4.25
No. 18 ..... lb 10.50 -10.95
No 19 ..... lb 23.60 -24.00
No 21 ..... lb 15.00 -15.45
No 22 ..... lb 3.90 4.35
No 28 ..... lb 10.50 -10.95
No. 33 ..... lb 24.15 -24.65
Violet, D&C, No 2 ..... lb 17.00 -17.45
Yellow, D&C, No 7 ..... lb 15.65 -16.10
No 8 ..... lb 10.50 -10.95
No 10 ..... lb 10.50 -10.95
No 11 ..... lb 13.05 -13.50
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb and 1-lb lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1 ..... lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1 ..... lb. 15.65 -16.10
Red., Ext., D&C, No. 2 ..... lb. 13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 7 ..... lb. 10.50 -10.95
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd No
11110 Brillant scarlet BN ..... lb. 1.79 - —
13390 Fast blue SR ..... lb. 1.43 - —
14025 Yellow 2G ..... lb. 1.26 - —
14030 Orange R, extra, conc. ..... lb. 1.64 - —
14645 Chrome black T ..... lb. .77 - —
14720 Rubine XX, conc ..... lb. 1.59 - —
15510 Orange Y, extra conc. ..... lb. .83 - —
15575 Orange RR ..... lb. .99 - —
15620 Fast Red A, conc ..... lb. 1.61 - —
15705 Chrome blue black R, conc ..... lb. 1.12 - —
16150 Scarlet 2RL ..... lb. 1.22 - —
16255 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc ..... lb. 1.26 - —
16230 Fast light, orange 2G ..... lb. 1.39 - —
17590 Brown PG ..... lb. 3.00 - —
18050 Phloxine 2G ..... lb. 1.05 - —
18055 Fuchsine 6R ..... lb. 1.55 - —
18965 Fast Yellow 2G ..... lb. 2.32 - —
19140 Yellow XX ..... lb. 2.48 - —
19555 Yellow NN conc ..... lb. 3.67 - —
20170 Brown Y ..... lb. 1.33 - —
20470 Blue black, extra, conc. ..... lb. 1.44 - —
21010 Brown RX conc ..... lb. 1.35 - —
22240 Scarlet B ..... lb. 2.81 - —
22310 Red FC ..... lb. 1.57 - —
22311 Brown MCW ..... lb. 1.47 - —
22590 Diazo black BHD ..... lb 93 - —
22610 Blue 2B extra conc. ..... lb 1.53 - —
23500 Red 4BX conc ..... lb 1.80 - —
23410 Sky blue FF extra conc lb 1.95 - —
24893 Brilliant yellow, conc ..... lb. 3.27 - —
26360 Navy blue 3R, conc ..... lb. 1.84 - —
26695 Black F, conc ..... lb. 2.30 - —
26900 Milling Red 3R conc ..... lb 2.75 - —
27075 Neutral black 2B conc lb 2.18 - —
27720 Gray L ..... lb. 2.23 - —
29185 Fast scarlet 4BNC ..... lb. 2.48 - —
30015 Diazo black VJ conc ..... lb 1.26 - —
30045 Yellow brown K extra conc ..... lb 2.48 - —
30235 Black EB, 200% ..... lb 1.33 - —
30295 Green BY, conc ..... lb. 1.07 - —
35660 Brown B ..... lb 2.89 - —
37565 Naphthol SWF ..... lb 1.85 - —
40000 Yellow 2G ..... lb 1.44 - —
41000 Yellow OX ..... lb 2.45 - —
42000 Green V crystals ..... lb 2.73 - —
42040 Brilliant green G crystals lb 3.62 - —
42100 Blue EG ..... lb 1.85 - —
42090 Milling green 6B conc ..... lb 4.78 - —
42640 Violet 4BXN ..... lb. 2.43 - —
43830 Brilliant blue, BBG ..... lb. 2.44 - —
44045 Blue B extra conc ..... lb. 3.61 - —
45170 Red BX ..... lb 4.76 - —
50415 Nigrosine SSJ ..... lb 1.03 - —
52015 Blue GXX ..... lb. 2.33 - —
53185 Black, GXCF conc. ..... lb 38 - —
58005 Alizarin red SC ..... lb 3.64 - —
59700 Golden orange GFD single paste lb 2.70 - —
59710 Flaming orange 6RD double paste lb. 4.90 - —
59800 Dark blue BO, single paste powder lb. 2.28 - —
59825 Jade green NC supra, double paste lb 1.50 - —
61570 Alizarin green CG, extra lb. 3.81 - —
63010 Alizarin blue SAPG ..... lb. 3.90 - —
63615 Alizarin blue black B ..... lb. 3.26 - —
69825 Blue BLFD double paste lb 2.82 - —
70800 Brown BR single paste lb 2.03 - —
Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb drums dlvd, No.
12140 Oil scarlet BL ..... lb. 1.87 - —
12055 Oil orange 7078 V ..... lb. 1.38 - —
26120 Oil red N 1700 ..... lb. 1.94 - —
42535B Methyl violet base ..... lb. 1.88 - —
44045B Victoria blue base ..... lb. 4.06 - —
50415B Oil black 8603 ..... lb. .80 - —
61565 Alizarin cyanine green base. Spirit black RB ..... lb 6.13 - —
Spirit brown GN ..... lb 3.89 - —
Spirit orange R conc. ..... lb 5.30 - —
Spirit red B conc ..... lb 5.87 - —
Pr. 517 Spirit yellow 2R conc. lb. 4.62 - —
Pr. 554 Spirit blue THN ..... lb. 5.06 - —

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Echinacea root, bls ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Elm bark, grinding, bls. ..... lb .30 - .32
Powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .50 - .55
Select, bundles ..... lb .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP bots ..... oz. 48.40 - —
Endrin, tech., dms., 100-lbs. or more, 100% basis, dlvd. ..... lb. 2.70 - —
Eosin red toner bbls. works lb. 1.85 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous bots 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. .72 - —
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. .73 - —
USP, powd., dms., 100-oz., same basis oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .27 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
1-Epinephrine base, syn. USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .58 - —
Ergeron oil, cns. ..... lb 11.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Eserine salicylate, bots ..... oz. 44.00 - —
Eserine sulfate, bots ..... oz. 86.00 - —
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., E. States, Minneapolis N. C., Ohio St. Louis St. Paul, Va., W. Va. lb. .18½- —
Wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate nat. ferment 85-88%, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12½- —
85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12¾- —
99% dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12¾- —
Syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12½- —
95-98% dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12¾- —
99% dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .13 - —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .58½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd ..... lb. .36 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms. c.l. dlvd E of Rockies gal. 20.63 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 20.68 - 20.74
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .68 —
dms., l.c.l. same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute 200 pf., tax paid, dms. dlvd E of Rockies gal. 21.75 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 21.80 - 21.86
tanks, same basis gal. 21.59 —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate USP (see Benzocaine).
Ethyl amyl ketone dms., c.l., dlvd. dms., l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .21½- —
Ethyl benzoate, bots ..... lb. .17½ —
Ethyl bromide tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .75 - 1.00
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
tanks, frt. alld E. lb. .45 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .36¾- —
Ethyl butyrate, dms., works lb. .34 —
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane)
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb lots or more, frt. alld E lb. .85 - 1.00
bgs. smaller lots, frt alld E lb .73 - —
Vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .68 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E. lb. .70 - —
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works. dms., works lb. .20 - .22
tanks, works lb. .18 - .20
Ethyl cinnamate, cns. ..... lb. .10 —
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms. c.l. dlvd E lb. .3.35 3.50
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .44½- —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS dms lb. .41½- —
Anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns. lb. .27 - —
½-lb cns. lb. 1.01 - —
¼-lb cns. lb 1.09 - —
Indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .15 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l. dlvd. E. lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .38½- —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E lb. .42½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms c.l., dlvd. dms., l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .23¾- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .25¼- —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works ..... lb. 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 - —
dms., l.t.l. frt. equald. ..... lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald. ..... lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP. bots oz. 11.85 - —
Ethyl oenanthate, dms ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available, SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .46 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .42 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works. lb 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .57 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .58 - —
Ethylbenzene 99% dms. c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .30¾- —
Ethylene, contract, ref'y. gate ..... lb. .0475- .0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. equald. ..... lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .28½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd E. ..... lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd., E. ..... lb. .17 - —

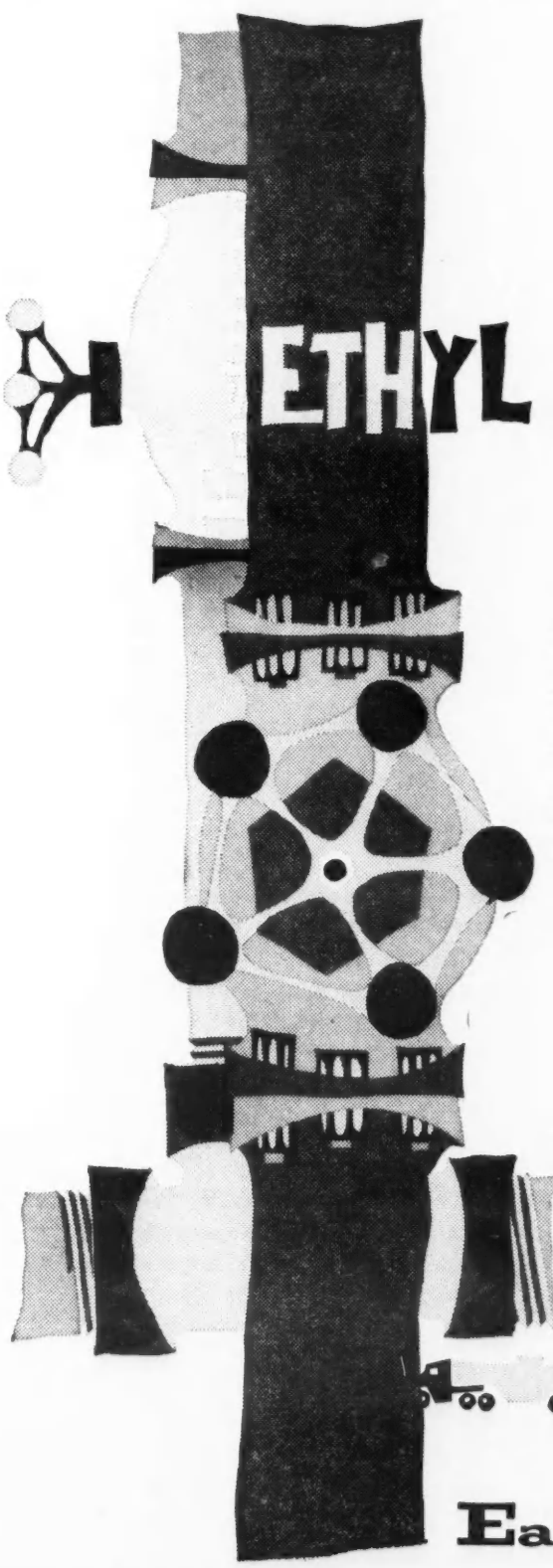
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd., E. ..... lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .33 - .35
Ethylene oxide, dms. c.l., dlvd E. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb .40 - —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib dms., 500-lb. lots and over lb 6.75 - —
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms ..... lb. .85 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil NF rectified 70-75%, dms lb. .50 - .58
NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms. ... lb. .58 - .85
Eugenol, tech., dms. ..... lb 1.45 - —
USP, dms. ..... lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Euphorbia herb. bls ..... lb. .12 - .15

F

F salt, paste, tech., dms. works lb 2.30 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh bulk, c.l., works ton.19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns. ..... lb. 2.25 - 2.70
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. ..... lb. .14 - —
French light bgs ..... lb. .20 - —
Indian, light bgs. ..... lb. .17 - —
Rumanian bgs ..... lb. .14 - —
Yugoslav, light bgs ..... lb. .16½- —
Fenugreek seed Moroccan bgs lb. .07½- —
Ferric chloride anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.50 - —
dms l.c.l. works 100 lbs 8.50 - —
Indust., cryst., bbls. c.l., works, 100 lbs 5.25 - 6.75
Ferric chloride, indust., cryst., bbls. c.l., works 100 lbs 5.75 - 7.25
42°Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt equaid 100% basis 100 lbs 4.00 - —
USP, cryst. dms. t.l., works lb. .08½- —
Ferric citrate, gran. dms. lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite NF dms lb 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms. frt alld lb. .28¼- —
Ferric oxalate, tech., gran., 50-lb. dm. f.o.b works E lb. .89 - —
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble gran pearls, cs lb. .72 - .75
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms lb. .72 - —
Ferric resinate 6¾% Fe, dms., ton, lots, frt, alld lb. .40¼- —
Ferric stearate dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate partly hydrated, bgs., c.l. works ton.35.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.36.25 - 42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .63 - .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .32½- .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP 200-lb. dm., frt. equaid lb. 96 - —
Ferrous sulfate gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area, 100 lbs 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb 09½- .10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls. gal.32.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. 3.40 - 4.64
Fir oil, Canada, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1300- .1350
Kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1530- .1580
Light-pressed, dms. lb. .1150- .1200
tanks lb. .10 - —
Fishliver oil, nat., high potency, 100,000 to 1,500,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Atlantic and Gulf coasts ton.105.00 - —
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic and Gulf coasts.ton.101.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Folic acid USP, bots. fib dms., kilo lots or more gram. .30 - .44
10% feed grade, fin dms., 3 kilos or more kilo.30.00 -44.00
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 7 to 8% methanol) USP, dms, c.l., dlvd lb. .0670- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .0405- —
Formaldehyde, 37% (inhibited 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0695- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .0430- —
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited) tanks, dlvd lb. .0375- —
Formic acid 85% cbys. c.l., works. lb. .1570- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys. l.c.l. works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .65 - .70
Fumaric acid, tech., 250-lb. dms., c.l., frt. equaid lb. .22¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equaid. lb. .24¼- —
Furfural, dms. c.l. works lb. 13 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd W lb. 13 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb. .28 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., Newark, N. J lb. .21½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .20 - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn lb. .175 - —
Fusel oil refd. dms. c.l. dlvd lb 18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 19½- —
tanks dlvd. lb. .15½- —

G

G salt bbls. frt alld. 100% basis lb. 73 - —
Gallic acid NF VII bbls. 1,000 lb lots lb 2.00 - —
bbls. smaller lots lb 2.02 - 2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000 lb. lots lb. 1.78 - —
bbls. smaller lots lb 1.80 - 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.75 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, dom., bots. oz. 4.75 6.05
imp. bots. oz. 4.50 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. same basis lb. .64 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. same basis lb. .70 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. same basis lb. .74 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. same basis lb. .82 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .30 - .35
Gentian root bls lb 24 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs lb 30 - —
Powd., bbls. bxs lb 30 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Soap grade, dms lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Standard, cns., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.25
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns lb.19.00 —
Bourbon, cns. lb.23.00 -26.00
Geranium oil Turkish (see Palmarosa oil)
Geranyl acetate, cns lb 1.90 2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots lb.11.50 -14.00
Ginger oleoresin NF from African root, bots lb. 4.25 - 5.00
NF, from Jamaican root, bots. lb. 7.75 - —
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs. lb. .27 - —
Jamaican No. 3, bgs lb .32 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Sierra Leone, bgs lb. .29 - —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech., 50% dms., c.l., t.l. frt. alld lb. .18 - —
dms. l.c.l. frt alld. lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams bgs c.l. dlvd. lb. .16 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½ —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½ —
191 jellygrams, bgs c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
222 jellygrams, bgs. c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
Glue, bone, green, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb .16- —
86 jellygrams bgs. c.l. same basis lb 16 - —
115 jellygrams bgs., c.l., same basis lb. 16½ —
135 jellygrams, bgs. c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs. c.l., same basis lb. .18½ —
180 jellygrams, bgs. c.l., same basis lb. .19½ —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½ —
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 2c. higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
95-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
Glue, hide, 150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½- —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
Glue, hide 331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36½- —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .38 - —
393-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - —
461-494 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .46 - —
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 2c higher
l-Glutamic acid, 99½% fib dms. 100-lb lots, frt alld lb 1.80 —
fib dms. 25-lb lots, frt alld lb 1.88 —
l-Glutamine bots. 1-9 kilo lots. kilo 150.00 -300.00
Bots., 50-kilo lots kilo.100.00 - —
Bots., 500-kilo lots kilo.75.00 - —
Glycerine dom nat crude sapon ification, 88%, tanks, dlvd lb. .21½- .21¾
nat crude soapiye 80% tanks, dlvd lb. .19 - .19¾
nat., refd., USP, CP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .29½- —
nat., refd., USP, CP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .28¼- —
nat., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .29¼- —
Imp. nat. crude, soapiye, 80%, c.i.f lb. .19 Nom.



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95%
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When you need ethyl alcohol...in any quantity, any grade...check with Eastman first, a primary producer. Eastman's manufacturing and distribution facilities teamed with its network of distributors are geared to meet your drum or bulk receiving schedule quickly, efficiently. Choose from a wide range of grades: anhydrous, 95%, specially denatured formulas and four proprietary (Tecsol®) solvents.
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Lodi, New Jersey
Kingsport, Tennessee

[2]Name of distributor in your area sent upon request.

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SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc. Kingsport, Tennessee; Atlanta; Chicago; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Dallas; Framingham, Mass.; Greensboro, N. C.; Houston; New York City; St. Louis. West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co., San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine)
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).

Glycolonitrile, 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.39	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.39	—
Glyoxal, 40% dms., c.l., works	lb	20½-	—
dms., l.c.l works	lb.	.21¼-	—
tanks works	lb.	.18	—
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls.	lb.	2.75	3.25
Gramicidin 1 to 5 kilos f.o.b works	gram	4.70	—
Grapefruit oil, dms.	lb.	2.10	2.50
Graphite amorp powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.06	.09½
Cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms ex whse	lb.	.19	.21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.21	.24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex-whse	lb.	.29	.31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.31
No. 2, 90-95% bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29	.31
Grease white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.06⅜-	.06½
Yellow, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.05¼-	.05⅝
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l.	lb.	.13¾	Nom.
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.14¾	Nom.
Extra winter, strained, dms., c.l.	lb.	.16¼	Nom.
dms., l.c.l.		.17¼	Nom.
Prime, burning, dms., c.l.	lb.	.17¾	Nom.
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.18¾	Nom.

GREEN PIGMENTS
Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls	lb.	.40	—
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins	lb.	2.10	2.15
NF liq. cbys., dms	lb	2.30	2.40
Guaiacol carbonate NF VII, dms.	lb	3.40	3.45
Guaiacwood oil, cns	lb.	.75	1.30
Guar gum, food grade bgs., c.l	lb.	.38	—
bgs., 5,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.39	—
Indust., bgs., c.l.	lb.	.32	—
Tech grade, bgs.	lb	.30	.33

GUMS
Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York	ton.	20.30	—
Terra alba, dom., 100-lb paper bgs., trucks, same basis	ton.	20.00	—
100-lb paper bgs., trucks, works, New York	ton.	17.00	—
Terra alba, imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., l.c.l., ex dock, New York	ton.	55.00	—
100-lb paper bgs., ex whse.	ton.	60.00	62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.90	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.95	—
Hansa yellow 10 G, bbls, dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb	2.45	—
Hansa G yellow, pigment bbls	lb.	2.20	—
Hawthorn berries, bgs.	lb.	.18	.20
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	2.60	3.40
Hellebore root dom. green, bls	lb.	.70	.75
Helonias root bls	lb	1.50	—
Hemlock oil, cns	lb.	2.55	3.00
Henbane leaves, bls.	lb.	.35	.40
Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.96	—
Heptane, industrial, tankcars, New Jersey and New York,	gal.	.20	—
Houston, Texas	gal.	.1625-	—
Hesperidin purif. 100-lb fib. dms., f.o.b. works	lb	8.95	—
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb lots, works	lb.	22.50	—
bots. 5-lb lots, works	lb.	23.00	—
bots. 1-lb lots, works	lb.	23.50	—
Hexachloropnene, dms., 1,100 lbs., or more	lb.	1.84	—
dms., to 1,100 lbs	lb.	1.94	—
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech. bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York City	lb.	.233	—
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.243	—
bgs. smaller lots same basis	lb.	.253	—
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis	lb.	.250	—
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.263	—
Hexamethylenetetramine, USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York City and Philadelphia	lb.	.42½-	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.43½-	.48¼
Hexane, industrial, tankcars, New Jersey and New York,	gal.	.20	—
Houston, Texas	gal.	.16	—
1-Hexanol dms. c.l. works	lb.	.35	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.35¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.33	—
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb.	4.00	7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.75½-	—
dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.76	—
Hexyl salicylate dms.	lb.	1.75	—
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17½-	—
dms., l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.19	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb	.15	—
Hexylresorcinol, USP dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd	lb.	14.00	—
dms. smaller lots dlvd.	lb.	14.50	—
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots	oz.	3.25	—
Homatropine methylbromide, USP. bots	oz.	3.25	—
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton		6.75	—
Horehound herb, bls	lb.	.18	.20
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal)			
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works	lb.	1.35	1.55
100% ret dms. works	lb	1.60	1.90
Hydriodic acid, purif., 47%, 2-cbys., f.o.b. works	lb.	2.92	—
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms. c.l., dlvd. zone 1	lb.	.29¼-	—
dms. l.c.l. dlvd zone 1	lb.	.29¾-	.30¼
tanks dlvd zone 1	lb	.27¼	—

Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz. Calif. Colo., Idaho. Mont., Nev., N M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.

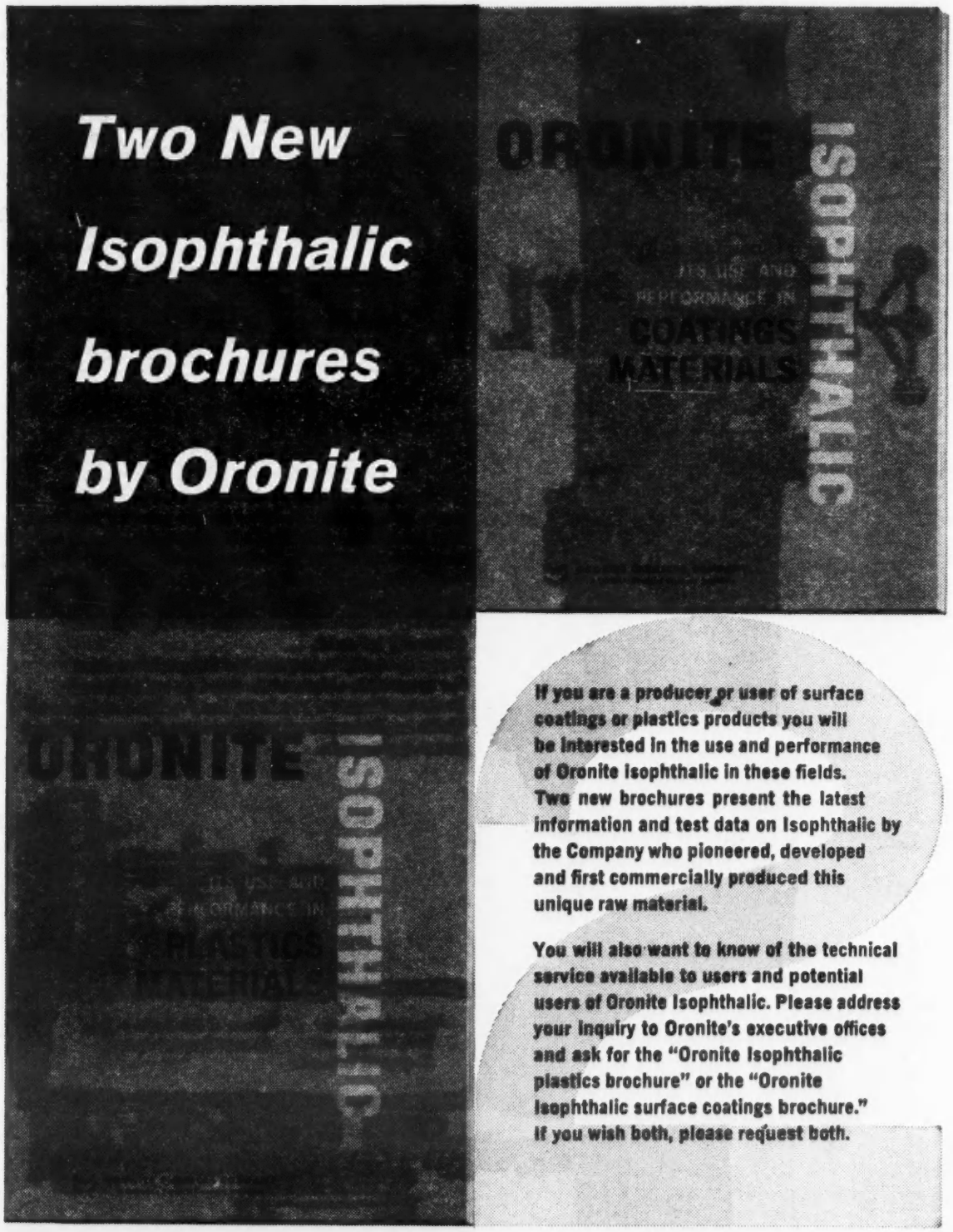
Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys. frt equald	lb.	.48	.56
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride)			
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.50	—
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs.		2.90	3.05
tanks works frt equald	ton.	28.00	—
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.75	—
cbys. l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100-lbs		3.15	—
tanks, works frt. equald	ton.	30.00	—
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.25	—
cbys. l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs		3.65	—
tanks works frt equald	ton.	35.00	—
CP, USP, consumers cbys., extra, c.l., works	lb.	15¾	—
cbys. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼-	.17¾
Hydrochloric acid, 5-pint bots., extra cs. c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¾-	—
Hydrocortisone acetate bulk, bots., kilo lots or more	gram.	1.10	1.90
Hydrocortisone alcohol bulk, bots., kilo lots or more	gram.	1.10	1.90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-pt. bots., f.o.b. works	pt.	.70	—
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)			
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. or 30-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.		19.25	—
55-gal. dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.		20.75	—
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.		21.00	—
20-gal. dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd 100 lbs.		22.50	—
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.		13.40	—

Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.

Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis	lb.	.06	—
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works	lb.	.30	.40
50-lb. cyls., t.c.l., works	lb.	.55	.60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., t.c.l., works	lb.	.45	—
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 96%, tanks, works	lb.	.14	—
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E	lb.	.30¼-	.32⅛
cyls. dlvd. W.	lb.	.39	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
Hydrogen peroxide 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.202	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.211	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.1800-	—
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms., 50-lbs., f.o.b. works	lb.	1.10	—
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.82½-	—
dms. t.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.84½-	—
Hydroquinone, monomethyl ether, dms., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	2.59	—
dms., l.t.l., dlvd.	lb.	2.61	—
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms., Philadelphia and Chicago	lb.	.11	—
tanks, Belle, W. Va.	lb.	.073	—
Hydroxycitronellol, cns.	lb.	4.85	5.75
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, low viscosity grades, fib. dms., 20,000-lb.lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point.	lb.	.96	—
fib. dms., 2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.99	—
fib. dms., 150 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	1.02	—
fib. dms., less than 150-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	1.12	—
Hydroxyethyl cellulose high viscosity grades, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point	lb.	1.01	—
fib. dms., 2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	1.04	—
fib., dms., 85 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	1.07	—
fib. dms., less than 85-lb. lots same basis	lb.	1.17	—
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)			
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots	oz.	7.00	—
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots.	oz.	7.00	—
Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, 10-cbys., f.o.b. works	lb.	1.95	—
NF, 50%, 10-cbys., same basis	lb.	1.35	—

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms.	lb.	.78	1.05
Indigo (see Dyes coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn).			
Indole, CP, bots	lb.	14.75	18.25
Inositol, bots., dlvd.	lb.	5.00	—
dms., dlvd.	lb.	4.50	4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, kgs.	lb.	.85	—
Resub., USP, dms., f.o.b. works	lb.	2.00	2.03
Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP, dms.	lb.	3.00	—



If you are a producer or user of surface coatings or plastics products you will be interested in the use and performance of Oronite Isophthalic in these fields. Two new brochures present the latest information and test data on Isophthalic by the Company who pioneered, developed and first commercially produced this unique raw material.

You will also want to know of the technical service available to users and potential users of Oronite Isophthalic. Please address your inquiry to Oronite's executive offices and ask for the "Oronite Isophthalic plastics brochure" or the "Oronite Isophthalic surface coatings brochure." If you wish both, please request both.

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Iodoform, NF, dms., 300-lbs., f.o.b. works	lb.	4.90	—
dms., 100-lbs., same basis	lb.	5.05	—
a-Ionone, cns.	lb.	4.60	5.75
b-Ionone, cns.	lb.	4.15	6.15
Ipecac root, whole, bgs	lb	8.00	8.50
Powd., bbls. bxs.	lb	9.50	10.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls.	lb.	.20	.23
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.57	—
bbls. l.c.l. ton lots same basis.	lb.	.58	—
bbls. smaller lots same basis	lb.	59	—
Dom., reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.52	—
bbls. l.c.l. ton lots same basis	lb.	.53	—
bbls. l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.54	—
Imp., British, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.48	—
bbls. l.c.l., ton lots same basis	lb.	.49	—
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.50	—
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz. Mon. Wyo. Utah. Col. and Nev.			
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)			
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14¾-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
Iron oxide, metallic brown, bgs., works	lb.	05¼-	—
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf red, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08¾-	—
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlenem, Easton, E. St. Louis, New York City	lb.	.14¼-	—
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	—
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock	lb	05¾	Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock	lb.	.06	Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse., New York	lb	06½	Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	06¼-	—
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l.	lb	023	.024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs., c.l., works	lb	12¼-	—
Other shades, same basis	lb.	12	—
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.27½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	29	—
tanks, same basis	lb	25	—
Isoborneol, cns.	lb	1.44	1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns.	lb.	.46	.56
Isobornyl formate, dms.	lb	1.20	—
Isobornyl proprionate, dms.	lb	1.25	1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.35	—
Isobutyl acetate, solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.15¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	16¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb	12¾-	—
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	15½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb	17	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.13	—
Isobutylene, 99%, tanks, works	gal.	.38	—
Isobutyl isobutyrate, dms., f.o.b. works	lb.	.75	—
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	27½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.28½-	—
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	19½-	—
Isobutyronitrile, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.52	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.57	—
Isobutyric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.35	—
dms., l.c.l., t.l., same basis	lb.	.36½-	—
t.c., t.t., same basis	lb.	.33	—
Isoeugenol, cns.	lb.	3.40	4.25
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, kilo or more	kilo	18.00	—
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb fib dms., works	lb	4.25	—
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).			
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.23½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.25	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.21	—
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Texas refy	gal.	.15½-	—
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.25¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22½-	—
Isophthalic acid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.152	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.162	—
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).			
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	—
dms, l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11½-	—
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.58	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.68	—
tanks, dlvd.	gal.	.42	—
95%, c.l., dms., dlvd.	gal.	.60	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	gal.	70	—
tanks, dlvd.	gal.	44	—
anhyd., c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.62	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	gal.	72	—
tanks, dlvd.	gal.	.46	—
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).			
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07	—
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC), tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	1.00	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	1.05	1.25
tanks, works.	lb.	.99	—
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).			
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb fib dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.75	—
450-lb fib dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.80	.90
Isoquinoline, dms., works	lb.	.65	1.25
Itaconic acid, refd. bgs. c.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.53½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.54½-	—
Tech., bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.38½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39½-	—

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis	lb	2.70	—
Powd. bbls. same basis	lb	2.75	—
Jalap root, NF, bls.	lb.	.60	—
NF, powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.70	.75
Japan wax, cs	lb.	.27	.29
Juniper berries, bgs.	lb.	.16	.17
Juniper berry oil, NF, bots.	lb.	2.90	3.75
Twice rectified bots.	lb	3.25	—
Juniper tar oil NF dms	lb	42	.60
Juniper wood oil, tech., cns.	lb.	.38	.55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).			
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms.	lb.	.10	.12
NF, colloidal, 50-lb. bgs.	lb.	.15½-	.17½
Karaya gum No. 1, NF, powd. bls	lb.	.45	.48
No. 2, powd., bbls.	lb.	.40	.42
No. 3, powd., bbls.	lb.	.35	.37
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb	1.00	—
Kola nuts, bgs.	lb.	.13	.15

L

L acid, bbls., works	lb.	1.25	—
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 140°F-200°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.20	—
Group 3	gal.	.15125-	—
Houston, Texas	gal.	.16	—
200°F-240°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey or New York	gal.	.20	—
Group 3	gal.	.14125-	—
Houston, Texas	gal.	.16	—
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.1985-	—
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald	lb.	.2035-	—
bbls. dms. 5 to 19 frt. equald.	lb.	.2085-	—
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald.	lb.	.2135-	—
80%, bbls., c.l., dms., frt. equald	lb.	.3333-	—
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald	lb.	.3385-	—
bbls dms 5 to 19 frt. equald.	lb.	.3435-	—
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald.	lb.	.3485-	—
Lactic acid, plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works	lb.	.2740-	—
bbls., 20 or more, works	lb.	.2790-	—
bbls., 5 to 19, works	lb.	.2840-	—
bbls., 1 to 4, works	lb.	.2890-	—
80%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.4625-	—
bbls. 5 to 19, works	lb.	.4725-	—
bbls., 1 to 4, works	lb.	.4775-	—
Tech., 44% bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	12.45	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	12.85	—
USP, 85%, cbys.	lb.	.85	—
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.14	—
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.14½-	—
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.14¾-	—
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.15¼-	—
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.			
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08½-	—
USP, reg., fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.21½-	—
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.22¼-	—
200-1,880-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.22¾-	—
USP lactose in bags ½c. to 1c. lower.			
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.18½-	—
bgs., l.t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.19	.19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls.	lb.	3.00	3.50
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works	lb.	1.25	—
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.16	.45
Lanolin, USP, anhyd., 400-lb. dms., works	lb.	.24	.26
USP, anhyd., cosmetic, 400-lb. dms., works	lb.	.26	.30
USP, hydrous, 400-lb. dms., works.	lb.	.24	—
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago	lb.	.0855-	—
Lard oil (see Grease oil).			
Larkspur seed, bgs.	lb.	.40	.45
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns.	lb	9.75	12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls.	lb.	.70	—
Lauric acid, pure, dms.	lb.	.38½-	.41
tanks	lb.	.36	.37
Lauryl alcohol, bots.	lb	2.00	2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works	lb.	.65½-	—
dms., l.t.l., works	lb.	.66	—
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms.	lb	1.10	1.50
Abrial, dms.	lb	1.00	1.50
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb.	.55	.60
Ord., bls.	lb.	.20	.25
Select., bls.	lb.	.90	1.00
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns.	lb.	1.85	4.00
40-42% ester, cns.	lb.	5.00	7.75
Spike, Spanish, cns.	lb.	2.20	3.00
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd., bbls.	lb.	.34½-	—
White, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.25½-	—
gran., bbls.	lb.	.26½-	—
powd. bbls.	lb.	.26½-	—
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-50 lb. bgs or any quantity, frt. alld. on $150 or more	lb.	.30½-	—
1-lb. bgs., same basis	lb.	.47	—

• low sweetness • soluble, uniform • free flowing, anti-caking aid
• flavor-enhancing • pigment-absorbing
• non-reacting with other ingredients • fermentation agent
• bland, almost tasteless triturate

Lactose is an amazing sugar with unlimited uses. It can improve your present products and help you develop new ones. It can lower your costs, simplify your processing. New uses are being discovered for it every day.

Only Western can supply you with all forms of Lactose—five grades, ten granulations. Strict chemical and bacteriological specifications and a rigid quality control program assure highest quality.

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Lactose

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Appleton, Wisconsin
World's Largest Producer of Lactose-Pure Milk Sugar

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Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt alld. lb. .17 - —
bbls, l.c.l, same basis lb. .18 - —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate)
Lead chloride, dms. lb. .52 - —
Lead iodide, NF V jars lb 3.82 - —
Lead linoleate, fused 26% Pb dms. lb. .38 - —
Lead metal, prime, pigs, New York. lb. .12½- —
St. Louis lb. .1230- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1385- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1485- —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms, dlvd lb. .19½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .31¾- —
Lead nitrate, bbls. lb. .24¼- .26¾
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms. works lb. .29¾- .34½
Lead peroxide, tech powd, bbls lb. .45 - .50
Lead phthalate, dibasic dms, works, lb. .41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1425- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1525- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .1445- —
bbls, l.c.l., same basis lb. .1545- —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .1460- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1560- —

Lead resinate, precip. 25% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .43¾- —
Lead salicylate, normal, dms. works, lb. .46 - —
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).
Lead silicochromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfrs. point, frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms. lb. .17¼- —
24% Pb, dms lb. .26¾- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms. lb. .23¼- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt. frt. alld lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
Lead, white, basic sulfate bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works, lb. .14 - .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, 100-lb. package, works lb. 6.45 - —
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Messina, cns. lb. 3.75 5.00

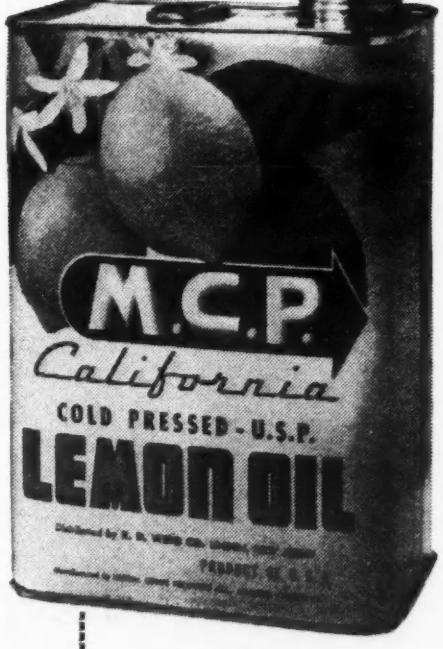
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.20
dl-Leucine, dms., works lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. lb. .13 - —
Powd., bls. lb. .15 - .16
Whole, bls. lb. .09 - .10
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Lignosulfonate (see under ammonium or sodium lignin sulfonate)
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E. ton. 14.25 - —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 17.25 - —
Chemical, spray, bgs. c.l., same basis ton. 18.25 - —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge.
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns. lb. 5.90 - 6.75
West Indian, cns. lb 6.50 7.80
Expressed, West Indian, cns. lb. 7.75 - 8.75
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 3.20 - 3.60
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 2.75 - 3.40
96-98%, dms. lb. 3.25 - —
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 3.40 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation to distributors dms., frt. alld lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Lindane, tech., to formulators, 250-lb. dms., 5,000 lbs., dlvd lb. 2.13 - —
100-lb. dms., 5,000-lbs., dlvd lb. 2.15 - —
250-lb. dms., less than 5,000-lbs., dlvd lb. 2.18 - —
100-lb. dms., less than 5,000-lbs., dlvd lb. 2.20 - —
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Without leaves, bls. lb. .42 - .45

Linseed meal, expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis, mills ton. 66.50 - —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis. ton. 55.00 - —
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York. lb. .1710- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .1800- .1875
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1350- —
tanks, New York lb. .1461- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1511- —
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Linseed oil, acid, dist., dms. lb. .2060- —
Water-white, dms. lb. .2360- —
Litharge, comt., powd, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1375- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1475- —
Lithium aluminum hydride, lump, dms. works lb. 33.00 -39.00
Lithium benzoate, dms lb 1.65 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., bgs., works, frt. equald lb. 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 - 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld lb. .67 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .73 - —
dms., smaller lots same basis lb. .79 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
Tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, or works, frt. alld lb. .87 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .88 - .92
Lithium citrate NF dms. ton lots. lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb 2.15 - —
bbls., ton lots and more dlvd lb 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots dlvd lb 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride powd, dms., 500-lb lots or more works lb. 9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms. c.l., t.l., frt alld lb. .72 - —
dms. l.c.l. frt alld lb. .73 - —
Lithium manganite dms. works lb. .95 1.05
Lithium nitrate tech. dms., 100-lb lots lb 1.15 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms. lb. 1.60 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms. c.l., works, lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.15 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works lb. .96 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.47 - —
Lithopone ord. bgs. c.l., dlvd E. lb. 08¾- —
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd E lb. 03¼- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd. lb 12 - —
Lobelia herb bls lb .55 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., 50-oz. lots, works oz. 30.00 - —
Locust bean gum powd. bgs lb. .38 - .40
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 3.25 - 3.50
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, 25-lb. dms lb. 4.95 - —

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls. lb. 1.90 - —
No. 2, whole, bls lb 1.65 - —
siftings, bls. lb. 1.60 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms lb 9.75 -12.25
Magnesia, calcined tech. bgs., ctns., frt. equald lb. .25¾ .26½
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt equald lb. .28¾- .30
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt equald lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald lb. .28¾- —
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points
Magnesia, calcined, tech., heavy, 85%, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Luning, Nev ton. 39.50 - —
91%, bgs., c.l. same basis. ton. 49.50 - —
95%, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton. 59.00 - —
USP, light, bgs. lb. .36½- .37½
USP, heavy, bgs. lb. .36½- .37½
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 86.25 - —
Chemical grade, deadburnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash. ton. 46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, cs. jars lb. .95 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt equald lb. .11 - —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald lb. .13½- .14
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- —
bgs., t.l., frt, equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald lb. .15 - .16
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92%, flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
Hydrous, 99%, flake, bgs., c.l., works ton. 55.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b works E lb. 1.42 - —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works lb. .24½- .25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .23½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .21½- —
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼- —
sticks, cs. works frt alld. on carlots lb. .59 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs, smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. .40 - —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate 7c. per. lb. higher.

ONE LABEL — *First Grade Only*
ONE PRICE — *That Saves You Money*
. . . and Perfect Performance for *Every Purpose!*



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Pure
Unadulterated
California
LEMON OIL
U.S.P.

An *Exclusively First Grade Lemon Oil* . . . Cold Pressed in California . . . and *Packed by the Producer* to Assure Highest Quality

For nearly 30 years, Mutual Citrus Products Co. has been cold-pressing California lemon oil for distribution by others. Now, M.C.P. LEMON OIL is being *prepared and packed* under the M.C.P. label. There is only *one label* and *one* quality — *the highest* — for M.C.P. LEMON OIL. Yet, M.C.P. LEMON OIL costs you *less* . . . while providing a product that is unsurpassed for flavor, purity, and dependability . . . for *every* purpose.

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MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS COMPANY
Since 1928 Growers and Processors of Citrus Products

Distributed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS CO.
424 South Atchison Street, Anaheim, Calif.

R. D. WEBB & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls, works lb. 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .92 - 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37½- —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald. ..... lb. .25 - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .22½- —
Malic acid, tech., dms. ..... lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls ..... lb. .40 - —
Manganese acetate, dms. dlvd ... lb. .35 - —
Manganese borate, tech., rlb. dms. lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb. lots and more, works lb. .11 - .16
Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .21¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .23½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works ton. 148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., same basis ton. 144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms., same basis ton. 152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.
Manganese gluconate, dms. lb. 1.84 - —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .35¾- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .41¼- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd E. ..... lb. .34 - —
dms., ton lots, dlvd E. ..... lb. .36 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E. lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms. frt. alld lb. .29¾- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb. .29¼- —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms. ..... lb. .37 - —
Manganese sulfate, tertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd S. E. ton 97.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd S. E. ton 104.50 - —
Manganese tallate, 6% dms .... lb. .26½- —
Manila copal gum, C, bgs. ..... lb. .35 - .39
DBB, bgs. ..... lb. .25 - .28
DK, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks.
DK, dust bgs. ..... lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. ..... lb. .20 - .24
WS, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks.
Mannitol com'l fib dms, ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
fib dms to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb. .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms. ..... lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide)
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works .... lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .29 - —
Menadione USP bots. ..... gram. .044 - .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .07 - —
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, large crystals, cs. ..... lb. 8.35 - 8.40
Nat., USP, Brazilian, regular crystals, cs. ..... lb. 8.25 - —
Japanese, cs. ..... lb. 10.50 - 12.00
Syn., USP racemic cns ..... lb. 4.50 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib, dms, ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 - —
bgs, fib dms less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide bgs., fib dms, ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs, fib dms, less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst. dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
USP, gran. or powd., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib dms lb. 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide red, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 7.72 - —
Mercuric oxide, red., NF IX, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b works lb. 5.97 - —
tech., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 5.77 - —
Mercuric oxide, yellow, NF, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 6.14 - —
tech., bbls, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 - —
bbls, smaller lots ..... lb. 5.60 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide, yellow, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 8.22 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask 213.00 - 214.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works ... lb. .57 - .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, frt. equald lb. .42½- —
dms., smaller lots, frt. equald, lb. .43 - .73
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .83 - —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l. or t.l. min., dlvd gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... gal. .61½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .35 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .30 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., f.o.b. terminal gal. .29 - —
Syn., zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l., min., frt. alld or dlvd gal. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... gal. .65½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd., Metropolitan area gal. .39 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min. dlvd. gal. .34 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz. Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. 21.73 - —
Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. 27.25 - —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine hydroxyanalogue, (calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt. alld. ... lb. 1.10 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.16 - —
dl-Methionine, fib dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - —
Methyoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs.. lb. .66 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .21½- —
non-ret. dms. t.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .23½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .24 - .24½
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld E gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld. E. ... gal. .76 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. ..... gal. .51 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.
Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd E. ..... lb. .14½- —
Methyl amyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .14½- —
Methyl amyl ketone, dms. works lb. 1.05 - —
N-Methylaniline tech. tanks, frt alld lb. .60 - —
Methylanthranilate, cns. ..... lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Methyl benzoate cns., dms. ... lb. .60 - .73
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb. .62 - .68
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis ... lb. .89 - —
50-lb bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb 1.05 - —
Standard vis. (15,400 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
50-lb bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. 76 - —
50-lb bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. 79 - .86
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis, lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis, lb. .12¾- —
Methyl chloride, refrigerator mfrs cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns. ..... lb 1.55 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 15 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 16½ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. 45 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. 45¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. 43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms. lb. .35 .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity works lb. 10 - —
tanks, works lb. 07 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. 21½- —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .23 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate bots lb 28.00 31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb 1.90 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns. dms. lb. 3.40 3.85
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .14½- —

The KETONE FAMILY

1

ACETONE—low-boiling solvent that permits high solids concentration, particularly useful in high-low lacquer systems. Good for paint and varnish removers.

2

MEK—low-boiling, strong solvency for all resins used in lacquer. Gives low viscosity solutions, high solids concentration, high diluent tolerance.

3

MIBK—medium-boiling with excellent solvency characteristics. Has high tolerance for diluents. Gives solutions of low viscosity and high solids concentration.

4

DAA—high-boiling solvent that improves blush resistance. Excellent for hot lacquers. Ideal for decorative brushing lacquers because of mild odor.

5

EAK—high-boiling solvent, excellent blush resistance, good diluent tolerance, and high solvency for surface-coating materials. Slow evaporation contributes to good flow-out, prevents pinholing and bubbling.

Now—the standard of comparison for lacquer solvent systems . . .

Ketone solvent systems have become the standard of excellence in lacquer technology against which all other systems are measured.

There are very good reasons why this is so. For example:

Ketone solvent systems give superior finishes in almost any formulation at lowest cost. Ketones yield solutions of higher solids or permit greater diluent content with either aromatic or aliphatic solvents. In addition, ketone-based solvent systems assure complete flexibility in formulating. When you buy high-purity solvents from Shell, *you* add the latent solvent *you* prefer.

High-purity, active solvents available from Shell include: acetone, MEK, MIBK, DAA, EAK, as well as latent solvents MIBC, IPA, and industrial ethyl alcohols. Shell also provides technical assistance—backed by years of experience and one of the world's best-equipped surface coatings laboratories.

For information on solvents—or help with formulation problems, write or phone your nearest Shell Chemical office.

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SHELL

Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald with Belle, W Va lb 31 —
dms, smaller lots same basis lb 31½ —
tanks same basis lb 29 —
Methyl naphthyl ketone cryst, cns lb 2.45 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p Hydroxybenzoate)
Methyl parathion tech, 80% dms, frt alld E lb 84 - —
Methyl parathion prices 2c per lb higher in West
Methyl rosaniline chloride, NF, 5-lb fib dms lb 6.90 —
Methyl salicylate dms t.l., frt alld lb 60¼ —
dms, l.c.l. same basis lb 62½ 67½
Methyl testosterone USP 100 gram bots gram No Prices
2-Methyl-5-vinyl pyridine, 40-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works lb. 1.30 - —
5-39-dm. lots, same basis lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 1.25 - —
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls, dlvd E of Rockies lb 2.80 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —
Methyl violet prices 1c higher W of Rockies
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, frt. adjusted lb 3.25 - —

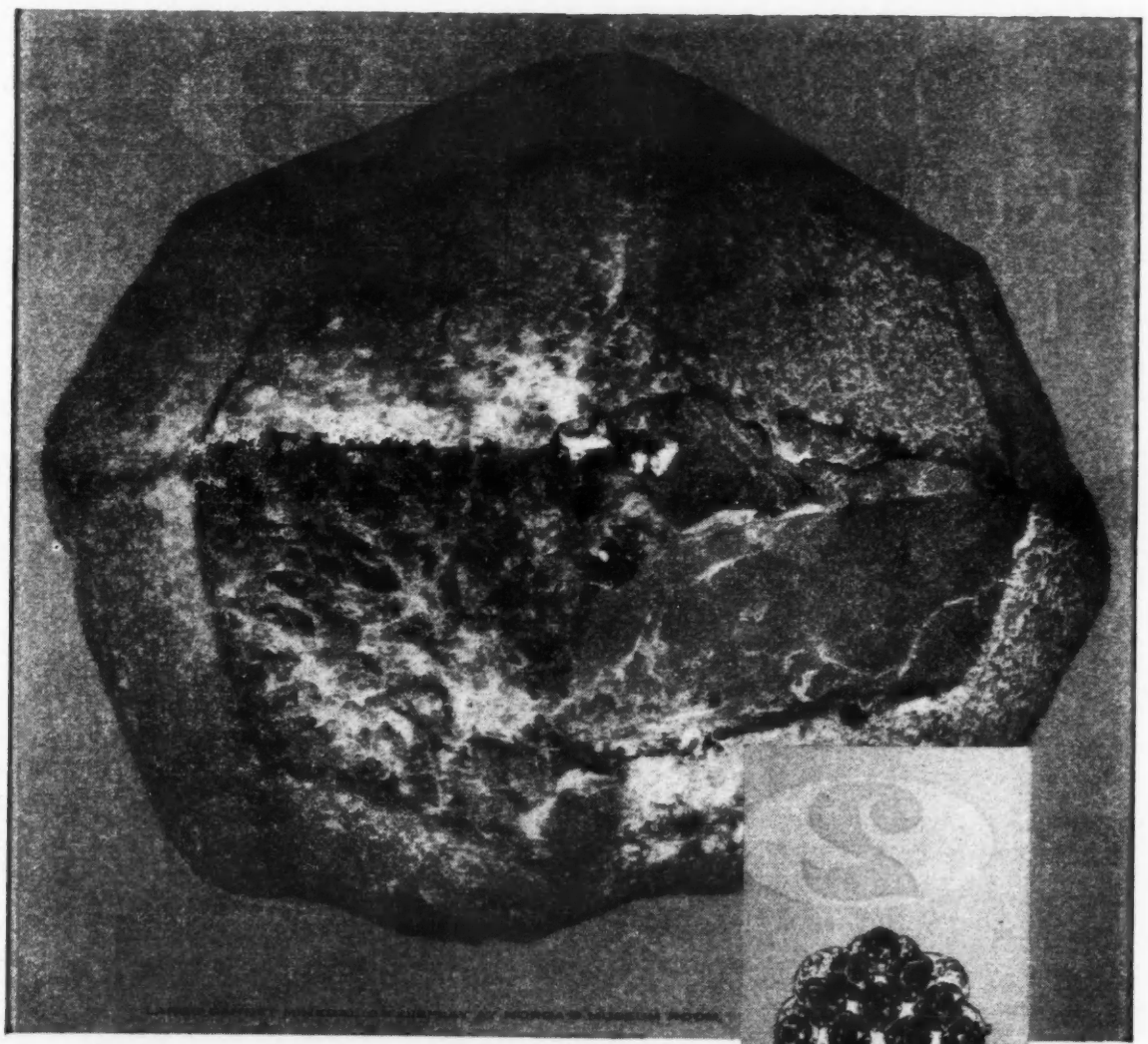
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l., or t.l dlvd lb .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l. dlvd lb 15¾ —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., dlvd. lo. 12¼- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., dlvd. lb. .13¼- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32-C., m.p., dms., works lb 90 —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol)
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone 5)
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue)
Mica, dry grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh bgs c.l., works lb 04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh works lb 03 - —
Mica, wet grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt alld E lb 06½ —
bgs., l.c.l. ex whse lb 07¼ —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh works frt alld E lb 08¼ —
bgs., l.c.l. ex-whse or freight alld. E lb 09 - —
rubber bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld E lb 08¾ —
wallpaper bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
bgs., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —

Mica, wet-grd., white, 8-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
Mica, wet-grd. W of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Mineral black, bgs. works lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white tech. 50-65 vis., non-ret dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .65 - —
50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., basis gal. .70 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .49 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .65 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .70 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .49 - —
NF, 80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .50 - —
NF, 135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .72 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .56 - —
NF, 145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .78 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .62 - —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .80½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .85½- —
tankcars, refy. gal. .64½- —

Mineral oil, white, USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .82¼- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. gal. .87½- —
tankcars, refy. gal. .66½- —
USP, 340-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .87½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. gal. .92½- —
tankcars, refy. gal. .71½- —
(for f.o.b. N. Y. add 2c. for tankcars, 2c. for c.l. and 3c. for l.c.l. non-ret. dms.)
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1550- —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .1650- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tankcars, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
New York gal. .305 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .25 - —
regular, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12675- —
Houston, Texas gal. .145 - —
Mink oil, dms lb. 2.75 - —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene)
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb 6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade tanks, New Orleans gal. .08¼- .09½
tanks, New York gal. .13½- —
Molybdated orange, bbls. lb. .49 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo 7.84 - —
325 mesh ctns., works kilo 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide purif., dms., works lb 1.15 - —
Tech. chemical dms. works, basis Mo content lb 1.48 - —
Tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.47 - —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms. works lb 1.05 - 1.15
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .965 —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
Mononutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .59 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono)
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld or dlvd E lb. .10½ —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 11½ —
tanks, same basis lb. 08¾ —
Monoethanolamine dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb 27½ —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .38½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E 100% basis. lb. 40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l. frt equald., 100% basis lb .30 - —
tanks, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt equald., 100% basis, lb .26 - —
40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt equald., 100% basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .32 - —
Monopotassium glutamate dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 3.05 - —
dms. 100-lb lots, same basis lb 3.25 - —
Monosodium glutamate dms., 100 lbs., dlvd lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Montan wax, Calif., refd., bgs lb. .27 - .28
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
German, bgs lb. .26 - .27
Morphine, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. 12.35 - —
Morphine hydrobromide, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. 9.90 - —
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. 9.90 - —
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. 9.90 - —
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb 4.40 - 4.90
cns., 25-lb lots lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb 4.60 - 5.10
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 4.70 - 5.20
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.25 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 1.40 - —
Mustard seed, Danish yellow, bags. lb. .11½- —
Montana, yellow, bgs lb. .10¼- —
Oriental, bgs. lb. .08 - —
Mustard oil, syn. bots. lb. 1.60 1.85
Myristic acid, bgs lb. .31 - .33
tanks lb. .30½- .32
Myrrh gum, cs lb. .55 - —

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha).
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
Group 3 gal. .13875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .155 - —
Naphthalene, crude, com., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .04¼- —
78°, tanks, same basis lb. .05 - —
imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .09¼ Nom.
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- —
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis, lb 18½- —
a-Naphthol, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb .33 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —



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Naphthol, ITR, red toner, bbls., works..lb. 5.00 - —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfome acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
a-Naphthylamine, dms., frt. alld..lb. .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid)
Naringin, fib dms ..... lb. 8.50 - —
Neatsfoot oil, 13° cold test, dms..lb. .29 Nom.
20° cold test, dms ..... lb. .28 Nom.
30° cold test, dms ..... lb. .27 Nom.
Neocinchophen, USP dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram .23 - —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram .30 - —
Tech., fib. dms ..... gram. .13½ - —
Neopentylglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .33 - —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots. ... lb.425.00 -575.00
Tunisian bots. ..... lb.400.00 —
Nerolin, ens. ..... lb. 2.45 - 2.85
Neville and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate bbls. dlvd ..... lb. .68½ - 75½
Nickel carbonate, bbls. dlvd .. lb. 78¼ - .85¼
Nickel chloride bbls. dlvd .... lb. .37 - .45
Nickel formate bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. 72 - .73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. 74 - —
Nickel nitrate, dms., frt. alld.... lb. .31½ - .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls ..... lb. 85 - —
Green, bbls. ..... lb. 84 - —
Nickel sulfate bgs. c.l. dlvd .. lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 28½ - .30
Nicotinamide, USP 50-kilo dm., frt. adjusted kilo 8.00 - —
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms. frt. adjusted kilo 8.00 - —
Nicotine sulfate 40% dealers, 50-lb. dms. frt. alld lb 1.20 - —
40% manufacturers 500-lb dms., frt. alld lb 1.05 - —
Nicotinic amide USP (see Nicotinamide)
Niger seed, bgs ..... lb 10¼ - —
Nikethamide cbys ..... lb 5.00 - —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs 5.75 - —
cbys. l.c.l. works E 100 lbs 6.05 - 6.35
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E. 100 lbs 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
cbys. l.c.l. works E .. 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68%, HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
cbys. extra, l.c.l., works, lb. .20 - —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - —
5-pint bots. extra cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
4-Nitro-2-aminophenol tech. paste, dms., frt alld lb. .99 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked dms. t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs, lb. 1.35 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms. frt. alld .. lb. .445 - —
o-Nitroanisole, tech., tanks, frt. alld, lb. .36 - —
p-Nitroanisole, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .72 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .11 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
dms. l.c.l., works ..... lb. .64 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls. c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½ - .40½
18-20, cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39½ - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40½ - .42½
250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - 46
Spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls, c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
bbls., l.c.l. same basis lb. .44 - .46
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
bbls. l.c.l. same basis .. lb. .43 - .45
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. ... lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-p-cresol, tech., dms., dlvd. lb. .88 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .26½ - —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .22½ - —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald., N unit. 1.28 - —
Nitrogen tetroxide, indust., tankcars, f.o.b. Hopewell, Va lb. .065 - —
Clys., t.l., min. 5 tons, same basis lb. .07¼ - —
Clys., l.c.l., .l.t.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works, unit-ton. 3.50 - .50
Nitromethane, dms. t.l. dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .29½ - —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .47 - —

1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .23½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .21 - —
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. .18½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .16 - —
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.
m-Nitrotoluene, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28 - —
flake, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .27½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .19½ - —
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.
Nutmegs, East Indian, whole, bgs. lb. 1.36 - —
West Indian, bgs..... lb. 1.45 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns lb. 9.50 -12.75
West Indian, cns ..... lb. 9.50 -12.75
Nux vomica, bls ..... lb. .20 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs..... lb. .20 - .22

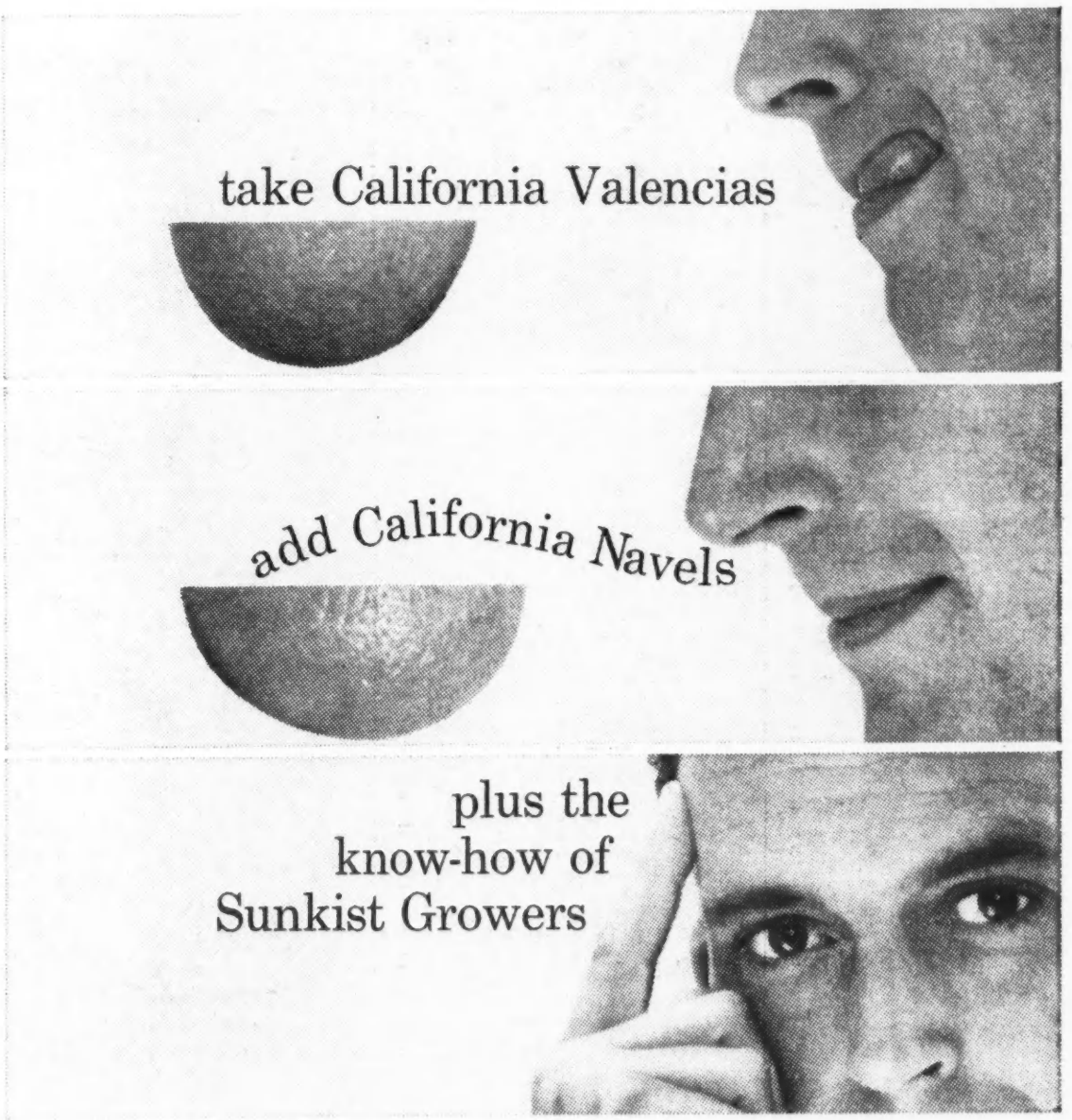
O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms.....lb. .48 - .53
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J. gal. .20 - —
Borger, Tex. ..... gal. .15¾ - —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.t., dlvd., Zone 1..lb. .47½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. Zone 1..lb. .45½ - —
tanks, dlvd., Zone 1.....lb. .41 - —
Octyl alcohol, perfumery grade, bots..lb. 1.60 - 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech).
tert-Octylamine, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .54½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .55 - —
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .21 - —
Octyl phenol in dms. 1lc. higher.

OILS
Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms ..... lb. .19½ - .20
tanks ..... lb. .17½ - —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .17½ - .20
tanks ..... lb. .15 - —
S. d., dms ..... lb. .16¼ - .18¾
tanks ..... lb. .13¾ - —
Oleo oil, extra, dms. ..... lb. .13 - .13½
Oleostearine, dms. ..... lb. .12 - .12¼
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs. ..... lb. .13 - .20
Tears, cs. ..... lb. .22 - .30
Olibanum oil, bots. ..... lb 5.00 7.65
Extra fine, bots ..... lb 8.00 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms, spot, duty-paid..gal. 2.30 - 2.35
Olivine, crude, works..... ton.12.00 - —
20 mesh, works ..... ton.15.00 - —
100 mesh works..... ton.20.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 25-lbs., f.o.b. works..oz.19.20 - —
gran., cns., 50 lbs., same basis. oz.21.65 - —
powd., cns., 50 lbs., same basis. oz.21.65 - —
Orange oil, expressed USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
California, cns., dms..... lb. .70 - .90
Florida, cns., dms. ..... lb. .50 - .60
Messina, cns. ..... lb 3.25 5.00
West Indian, bitter cns., dms. lb 2.50 3.23
Sweet, dist., cns., dms ..... lb. .60 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .18 - .20
Sweet ..... lb. .28 - .30
Origanum oil, Spanish, cns ... lb. 1.80 2.30

ORANGE PIGMENTS
Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.



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Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.
Ungerer & Company, Inc.
161 Avenue of the Americas, New York 13, N.Y.
Inquiries from countries other than U.S. and Canada should be directed to Sunkist Growers, Products Sales Department.

Orris root, Florentine, bls. ..... lb. .55 - —
powd. bbls. bxs. ..... lb .65 - —
Verona bls. ..... lb .35 - —
powd. bbls. bxs ..... lb .45 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine)
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde)
Orthochloraniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid)
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline)
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol)
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol)
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3 Creosotic acid)
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene)
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline)
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol)
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol)
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine)
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol)
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base)
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine)
Ouabain USP bots., gram 3.00 - 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs ..... lb. .60 - .61
Refd., pure, bgs. ..... lb. .68 - .69
Oxalic acid bgs. dms. c.l. works. lb .18 .18½
bgs. dms. 10,000-lb lots. works. lb. 18¼ .18¾
bgs. dms. smaller lots. works. lb. 19¼ .19¾
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, pigment manufacture, dms., frt. alld. lb. .912 - —
Dyestuff manufacture, dms., same basis lb. 1.03 - 1.14
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100 lb lots, works. lb 4.75 5.00
cns. smaller lots, works lb 4.92 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms. ..... lb. .1450- .1550
tanks ..... lb. .11¾- —
Palm oil acid, dist., dms. ..... lb 15¾ .19¼
tanks ..... lb 13¾ .14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns ..... lb. 4.45 - 6.00
Papain, powd., bots ..... lb. 5.50 10.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn. USP, cns. 25-oz to 100 oz lots oz 5.00 —
cns. smaller lots oz 5.05 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns., oz 7.10 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian, bgs ..... lb .34 .35
Hungarian, bgs. ..... lb. .32 - —
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb .50 —
Yugoslavian, bgs ..... lb 34 —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid)
Paratoluenemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine m-sulfonic acid)
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline)
Para-anisidine (see p-Anisidine)
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde)
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol)
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. ..... lb 1.35 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F ASTM tanks, refy. lb 0655- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM., tanks, refy lb. .0765- —
125°-127°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. 0765- —
130°-132°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
132°-134°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
135°-137°F. ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0765- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3° higher than ASTM
Paraffin wax, pale, 100-110 vis., at refy, tanks, east coast gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin)
Paraformaldehyde 91% flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10 - —
U.S. c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - .13
91% powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse. lb. .1715- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .1765- —
USP X, fib dms., c.l. ..... lb. .19 - —
fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots ..... lb 20 - —
fib dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene.
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine)
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol)
Para-tertiary amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol)
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol)
Parathion, ethyl, dms. frt. alld. lb. .84 - —
Parathion prices 2c per lb higher in West
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide)
Paris green dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
Passion flower herb, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Patchouli oil, imp., cns. ..... lb. 5.10 - 5.25
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil)
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb 1.00 - —
Peacock blue price 1c higher W of Rockies.
Peanut meal, 45% old process, bgs., f.o.b., mills ton 60.00 - —
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills
Refd., dms. ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks ..... lb. .17¼- —
Pecan, dom., NF, citrus powd., bbls lb 2.05 2.06
Dom., tech., powd., 150 jelly grade, bbls lb. 1.28 - —
Imp., Danish, bbls. ex whse lb. 1.28 - —
Pelargonic acid, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
ton lots, same basis ..... lb. .23½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .23 - —
Penicillin potassium cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .021 - .024
Penicillin procaine cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .021 - .024
Pennyroyal oil USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.25 - 3.10
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt equald lb. .21 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 22½- .29
Pentachlorophenol in dms 1c higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32 - —
Pentaerythritol, di-and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms. 100 lbs. or more lb 5.00 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, bgs ... lb. .57 - —
Lampong, bgs. ..... lb. .59 - —
Red, Funtuas, bgs ..... lb. .32 - —
Japanese, Hontoka, bgs ..... lb. .37½- —
Santaka, bgs. ..... lb. 31½- —
Sudanese, bgs ..... lb. .36 - —
White, Muntok, bgs ..... lb. .93 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, tls., dms lb 70 .75
Imp., USP., bls lb 85 —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.60
Redist., USP, dms. ..... lb. 4.25 - 5.25
Perchloroethylene, dms. c.l. or t.l., dlvd lb .13½ —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb .11¾- —
tanktruck 1,000 gal min. dlvd. lb .12¼ —
Peri acid, dry, bbls frt. alld to lb 1.60 —
Paste, bbls frt. alld lb 1.55 —
Peru balsam, dms ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.80
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil)
Petitgrain oil, South American, cns. dms lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Petrolatum, cream, dms. c.l. refy lb 08125- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb .10125- .11375
tanks, refy lb .05875 —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb 09125- .10375
tanks, refy lb 04875- —
Lily white, dms. c.l. refy lb 08625 —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd. lb .10625 .12
tanks, refy lb 06735 —
USP, snow white, dms. c.l. refy lb 09125- —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb .11125- .125
tanks, refy lb 06875- —
USP, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb .095 .10375
tanks, refy lb. .04875- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum)

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms. c.l., works lb .16½ .18¾
non-ret. dms. l.c.l. works lb .17½ 19
tanks, works lb. 14½ .17
50-55%, sulfuric content, non ret. dms., c.l., works lb .16 - —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l. works lb 17 - —
tanks, works lb 13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms. c.l. frt. alld. E lb .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb 1.05 - —
dms. same basis lb 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lbs., frt. alld lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital)
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%) non-ret. dms. frt alld E of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l. same basis. lb. .17¾ —
tanks, same basis lb. .14¾- —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%) non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
non ret. dms. l.c.l. same basis. lb. .17½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
30°C. or above, tar dist., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l. same basis. lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, 250-lb dm. 2,000 lbs. frt. alld. lb 1.30 - —
250-lb dm., same basis lb 1.35 - —
Phenothiazine drench, fib dms. t.l., dlvd lb 44 - —
fib. dms. t.l.l., same basis lb 47 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib dms. t.l.l. same basis lb. 46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms. 100-lb lots, works lb .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.35 - —
100%, bots. lb 4.00 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb 1.25 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms. works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms. 200-lb lots dlvd. E. lb 3.45 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots dlvd. E lb 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .42½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, comL, fib. dms., 100 to 1,000 lbs., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, tech., dms., works lb. 1.55 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. 75½- —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. 77 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.25 - 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 1.50
Standard, dms. lb 1.10 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms. 20,000 lbs. or more frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
dms. smaller lots, frt. alld lb. 1.70 1.85
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb 4.00 4.25
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid)
Phenylhydrazine, 97% 450-lb dms. lb. 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb 2.10 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. 43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¾- .26
nubs, bus. lb. 33¼- .37
seeds, bgs. lb 20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. lb. .20 - .24
Phloroglucinol, comL, fib. dms., works lb 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works lb 17.75 - —
Tech. fib dms., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosgene, ref cyls. works lb 15½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton 48.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk c.l. mines, short-ton. 4.098 - —
68-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short-ton. 5.148 - —
70-72% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short ton. 5.728 - —
74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short ton. 6.628 - —
76-77% b.p.l., c.l. bulk, same basis short ton. 7.518 - —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.37 per bbl. and labor at $1.59.
Phosphoric acid, tood grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs 7.25 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 7.85 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 - 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l. works lb. .13½- —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .14½- 15½
Solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .12½- 13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1375- .1475
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .1475- .1675
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .39 - .40
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .12½- —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .19
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - .20
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. alld lb. .16½ .18½
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls. dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .65 - —
Resinated, bbls. same basis lb 2.90 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb 2.75 - —
Phthalocyanine blue prices 1c higher W of Rockies
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb 3.35 - —
Resinated, bbls lb 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls lb 1.71 - —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c higher W of Rockies
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1,000 lb lots or more lb 5.00 - —
NF fib dms lb 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 43 - .43½
tanks, same basis lb. 44 - —
b-Picoline, 98% dms. t.l., works. lb. 415 - .422
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 1.05 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 1.15 - —
b,g-Picoline 95° dms. c.l., works. lb. .95 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .32½- —
g-Picoline, dms., f.o.b., works lb 33 - —
tanks, t.l. same basis lb 1.60 - —
Picric acid, NF bbls lb 1.50 - —
Tech. bbls lb .85 - —
Pigment green B, kgs lb 44 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 5.25 - —
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP bots. vials. oz. 5.15 - —
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs ..... lb. .68 - —
Mexican, bgs ..... lb. .68 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF dms. ..... lb .57 - —
Pimento leaf oil, crude, cns ..... lb 3.75 - 9.25
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., t.c.l. works lb. 2.10 - 2.48
dms. l.c.l. ex whse, New York. lb. .15 - —
Steam-dist., dms., ex whse., New York lb. .173 - —
dms. dlvd lb. .185 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)
Pinetar oil, comL, dms. c.l., works. lb. .0361- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms., c.l., ex whse New York. lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .046 - —
NF, rectified, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South lb. .40 - —
dms., t.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .41½- —
Refd., dms., incl., t.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., incl. l.c.l., ex whse New York lb. .361¼- —
Pink root, bls. lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine, anhyd., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Piperazine dihydrochloride, 51%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.23 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate 44%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. .86 - —
dms., 200-900 lbs., frt. alld lb. .89 - —
Piperazine phosphate, 42% dms., 1,000 lbs. or more frt. alld. lb. 1.06 - —
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., dms., frt. equald lb 2.60 - —
Piperonyl butoxide, dms. dlvd E lb 4.50 5.05

PITCHES

Pitch quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works ..... oz. 82.00 - 85.00
Pleurisy root, bls. ..... lb 45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. .. lb. 12.50 - —
Poke root, bls ..... lb .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bots., bulk, 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units, 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25 billion units, 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms. 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb lots, works. lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb lots, works. lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs. lb. .25 - —
Nubs, bgs lb. .37 .40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. ..... lb. .22 —
Danish, bgs. ..... lb. .20½- —
Polish, bgs. ..... lb. .20 —
Turkish, bgs. ..... lb. .17½- —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.25 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs 3.70 - —
reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, 200-lb dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .31 - —
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran., powd., dms lb. .22 - —
USP, powd., dms lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .18¼- .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms., ½c higher.
Potassium bitartrate, NF, gran., powd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
100-lb. bgs., 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt., same basis lb. .38 - —
100-lb. bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .40 - —
Potassium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb. 16.00 22.00
Pelletized, postassium borohydride, $1.25 per lb higher in 1,000-lb. lots.
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .52 - .63
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs lb. .39 .40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls, dms lb. .20 - —
Dom., tech. powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
Dom., calcinated, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Dom., hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.15 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¼
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
NF, cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .12¼- —
NF, gran. 25-lb metal dms lb. .16¾- —
NF powd. dms., 2,000 lbs or more, works lb. .36 - —
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l works ton 29.00 - —
bgs. c.l. works ton 33.50 - —
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l. works ton 27.00 - —
bgs. c.l. works ton 31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms. ..... lb. .20 - .22
USP, gran., dms. ..... lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., dms. ..... lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate)
Potassium chromate, tech., dms., works lb. .50 - .51
Potassium citrate, NF, gran., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .43 - —
powd., 250-lb. dms. same basis, lb. .46 - —
Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .42½- —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb lots, works. lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .44 - .44½
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .24½- —
dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - —
Potassium fluoborate, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib dms. t.c.l. works lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b works E lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms lb 2.10 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, USP, cryst., gran., or powd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.40 - —
Potassium manure salt, 22% K.O., bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .16 - —
Powd., dms. lb. .27 - —
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works, unit-ton. .34½- .36¼
bagged, 60% minimum K.O. same basis ton. 25.60 - 26.80
Gran., bulk, c.l., works, unit-ton. .35 - .37
Potassium muriate, bagged, 60% minimum K₂O, same basis. ton. 25.90 - 27.10

Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.

Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.

Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 17.00 —
bbls., smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 18.00 - 19.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots. bgs. smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 9.50 —
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 11.00 - 12.00
bgs. smaller lots 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., powd., 300-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .32 - —

Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton 219.50 - —
dms. ton lots, ex whse. ton 311.00 - —
dms., smaller lots ex whse ton 316.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.

Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb .18½ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .19 .20

Potassium permanganate coml., kgs., works lb. .25 .33
USP, dms., works lb. .29 .33

Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. 17½ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .18 .21

Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb 15½ 18½

Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).

Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).

Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be. 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.50 - —
dms. l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 —
40.5° Be. 1:2.1 dms. c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
dms. l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
tanks works 100 lbs 5.60 —
Glass grade, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 17.30 -13.00
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 17.80 —
Soln. 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 —
dms. l.c.l., 5-dm lots or more works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 4.60 - —

Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb .09½ 10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c per lb higher.

Potassium stannate dms., frt. alld. E lb. .730 - .853

Potassium sulfate, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .67½ - .69½
Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.
Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.

Potassium sulfate NF VII, cryst., dms lb .31 .33
NF VII, gran., dms lb .18½ —
NF VII, powd., dms lb. .16 .17

Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate)

Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 .98
Tech. dms., works lb. .77 .79

Potassium titanate ctns. c.l. works, lb. .16¼ —
ctns. 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½ —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb .16¾ —

Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 49% SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton 13.45 - —
bulk works, July forward ton 14.00 - —

Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd. 250-lb dms., c.l., f.o.b. works E lb. .42½ —
250-lb dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
250-lb dms. same basis lb. .43½ —

Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib., dms works lb. .39 .40

Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib., dms. c.l. works lb .50 —
lth dms l.c.l works lb .59½ .55

Pregnenolone, bots. gram. No prices.
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No prices.

Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.60 - —
dms 100-500 lb lots lb 2.95 3.15

Progesterone USP bots. gram No prices.
Progesterone acetate bots. gram No prices.

Propenyl guaethol, dms. lb 24.30 -27.00

b-Propriolactone, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .90 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .87 - —

Propionic acid syn. pure dms., c.l., works lb 23¼ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¾ —
tanks, works lb. .20¾ —

n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 14¾ —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼ —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¼ —

n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ —

n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb lots, works lb 3.90 - 4.40

n-Propyl-p-hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb 2.30 2.40

Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo .55.00 —
bots. smaller lots kilo .55.10 -55.30

n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.255 - —

n-Propylene dichloride, consumers' dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0995- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher, same basis.

Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —

Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —

Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14½ - —

Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
Blonde bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Husks, bgs. lb. .42 - .45

Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03¾ - .04½
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03⅞ - —

Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .03½ - —
fine, bgs. ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton 60.00 —
fine, bgs. ton 60.00 -70.00

Pumpkin seed, bgs. lb. .25 - .26

Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).

Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb. .50 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb. .71 - —

Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 9.60 - 9.80

Pyrethrum liquid, 100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrine per 100cc odorless base), dms., works. gal. 45.90 -46.90

Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20% dms., works lb. 11.00 -11.35
purif., 20%, dms., works lb. 11.00 -11.35

Pyridine, denat., dms c.l., works and frt equald gal 2.77 - —
dms l.c.l. same basis gal 2.80 - —

Refd., 2°, non ret., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —

Pyridoxine hydrochloride USP, 500-gram bots., dms., f.o.b. works, kilo. 175.00 - —

Pyrites, Canadian 48-50% S, mines, long-ton 5.00 6.00

Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallic acid NF (see Pyrogallol).

Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls., 100-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 3.50 - —

Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb dms. lb 3.50 - —

Pyroxylin, USP bots. lb 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .10 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs lb. 1.15 - 1.50

Quinidine sulfate, USP, ens. oz. .74½ - .77
Quinine, NF, ens., 100-oz. lots oz. .34 Nom.
Quinine bisulfate, USP, ens oz. .27½ - .29
Quinine hydrochloride, ens oz. .23 - .26
Quinine sulfate, USP, ens oz. .23 - —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾ —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

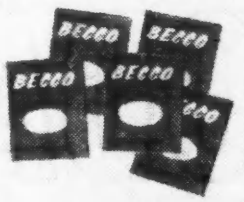
R

R salt, paste, dms frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Powd., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. 1.08 - —
Rapeseed oil, dms lb. .14¾ - .15
tanks lb. .12¾ - —
Rare earth chloride, 46%, dms., dlvd lb. .25 - —
Rare earth, oxalate, NF, 45-50%, bgs., works lb. 1.15 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Red carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid)

RED PIGMENTS
Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red)
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram 1.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb 77½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 78½ - —
USP, powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms lb 2.50 —
Rhatany root, bgs. lb. .14 .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 6.00 - —
Tungstated, PTMA works, kgs lb 6.60 —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 42.00 -51.00
Synthetic lb. 14.00 -16.00
Rhubarb root, India whole, bgs lb. .25 - —
powd., bgs. lb. .33 - —
Riboflavin, USP, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo. 36.00 - —

Which of these 3 products and services can you use from BECCO?



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You can have 'em—
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Years of experience in working with Hydrogen Peroxide have produced a wealth of information on this valuable compound, its properties, and reactions. Much of this information is available virtually exclusively from Becco. We've compiled a number of Technical Bulletins, which are yours free on request. Simply decide which ones you want, and mail the coupon below.

No. 2—Hydrogen Peroxide (general information)

No. 41—Becco H_2O_2 35% HP (high purity)

No. 42—Becco H_2O_2 35% Formula D (for preparing dilute solutions)

No. 46—Concentrated H_2O_2 (over 50% concentration)

No. 70—Becco Hydrogen Peroxide SP "100" (Super Pure, of virtually 100% concentration.)

Where can you use these *other* Becco PEROXIDES?

By "other", we mean "Other than Hydrogen Peroxide". Lots of otherwise knowing people labor under the impression that Becco makes only H_2O_2. Actually, there are quite a few "other" useful peroxides in Becco's catalog, some of which are especially suited to high-temperature oxidation reactions.

Look over the list below. Give you ideas? Remind you of a problem you've got? Either way, a note to Becco will bring you more information. Or, use the handy coupon.

UREA PEROXIDE—for use in hair dyeing and cold waving, disinfectants, hypo eliminators, and as a source of water-free H_2O_2.

SODIUM CARBONATE PEROXIDE—for compounding detergents and adhesives.

SODIUM PERBORATE—for use in dyestuff development, detergents, tooth-powders; as a mild bleaching agent and cold wave neutralizer.

CALCIUM PEROXIDE—for dough conditioning and in high-temperature oxidation reactions.

MAGNESIUM PEROXIDE—an antifermentative, for compounding antacids and laxatives.

ZINC PEROXIDE—for use as a disinfectant and deodorant in dusting powders, ointments, etc.

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CARLISLE CHEMICAL WORKS, INC.
E&W
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Dept. OPDR-M

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☐ #2 ☐ #41 ☐ #42 ☐ #46 ☐ #70

NAME _____
FIRM _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____
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Gentlemen:
Please send me
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☐ Detailed information on _____
_____

NAME _____
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ADDRESS _____
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NAME _____
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Riboflavin—Sodium Bisulfate

Riboflavin, USP, readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo.130.00 - —
Riboflavin 5-phosphate-sodium fib. dms. kilo or more dlvd kilo 104.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarified, dms. t.c.l. lb. .14½- .15
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids split)
Rochelle salt (see Potassium sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coal tar pitch roofing)
Rose oil, nat. Bulgarian bots oz 7.00 —
Turkish bots oz 55.00 58.00
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms lb .97 1.20
Spanish, tech., cns., dms. lb. .50 - 1.20
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market)
Rotenone fib dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Resin, 25-45% fib dms. works, unit lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone bgs. 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾- —
bgs. ton lots same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, 115°F-245°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
Group 3 gal. .13875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .155 - —
Rue oil, bots lb 2.75 - 3.00
Rutin, NF fib dms., 10 kilo lots kilo.13.00 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots kilo.13.50- —
fib. dms., 1 kilo kilo.14.00 - —

Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .42 - .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.40 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.50 - —
USP, powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
USP, powd., insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.43 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.53 - —
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1785- .1830
tanks, Atl. Coast lb. .1585- —
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins lb. 19.50 - —
Safrol, dms lb. .70 - —
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Greek, cns. lb. .16 - —
Italian, cns. lb. .18 - —
Sage oil, clary, bots lb. 20.00 -30.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.75
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant, frt. equald lb 1.23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 1.25 - —
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms lb. 1.65 - —
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .37¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38½- —
Sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd lb. .39¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .43½- —
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .50½- —
200-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .53½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .52½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs. lb. .55½- —
USP, powd., 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .57½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .60½- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls. kgs lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c per lb higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
Salt, table vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs. c.l 100 lbs. 1.34 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)
Sandalwood, E. Indian, chips, bgs. lb. .65 - .66
powd., fib. dms. lb. .75 - .76
Sandalwood oil, cns. lb. 16.25 -17.50
Sarcosine, tech., tanks, f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. 1.03 - —
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast lb. No stocks
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. lb. .43 - —
Nat., dom., dms. lb. 1.45 - 2.15
Savory oil, cns lb. 4.75 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .85 - —
Powd. bgs., frt. alld. 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots. oz. 13.00 - —
Sebacic acid, CP, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .69½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .71½- —
Purified, bgs., c.l., works lb. .65½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .67½- —
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .31 - .33
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 7.00 - —
Senega root, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .20 - .22
siftings lb. .16 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .22 - —
No. 2, bls. lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bls. lb. .14 - —
pods, bls. lb. .28 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls. lb. 6.50 - —
Sesame oil, USP, dms. lb. .38 - .39
Sesame seed, Colombian, bgs. lb. .15½- —
Lebanese, hulled, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled, bgs lb. .21½- —
nat., bgs. lb. .14 - —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs lb. .16 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .37 - .39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots, lb. .34 - .37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .32 - .34
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., t.c.l., works gal. .43 - —
tanks, works gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- .18½
paper bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .16¾
paper bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .07 - .17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works, ex whse. ton 45.00 -55.00
Hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh., bgs. c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
bgs, t.c.l., works ton 23.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .22 - .30¼
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, ex Troy oz. .91⅞- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz lots, oz. .94¾- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .95¼- —
bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .96¼- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 1,000 to 3,000-oz., f.o.b. works, oz. .67¼- —
bots., 250-500 oz., same basis, oz. .67¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
Strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns lb. 40.00 -43.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls lb. .30 - .35
Powd., bls. lb. .35 - .40
Whole, bls. lb. .20 - .25
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., t.c.l., stock pts., 100-lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., t.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73% sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
liq., 73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis lb. 3.00 - 3.10
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
Soda, sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms. c.l., works, lb. .15½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .17¼- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dom., 300 lbs. or more lb. 1.02 - —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more frt. adjusted lb. 1.90 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, dms., any quantity, f.o.b. works lb. .40 - —
Sodium arsenite, 90% pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, dms., ton lots or more, works lb. .17½- —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .18 - .19
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo dms., f.o.b. works kilo. 10.00 - —
10-kilo dm., same basis kilo. 10.35 - —
5-kilo dm., same basis kilo. 10.75 - —
1-kilo bot., same basis kilo. 11.00 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
USP, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .45 - —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs 2.55 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l. t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¾
Sodium bichromate in dms. ¼c. per lb. higher
Sodium bifluoride, bbls. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .2025- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs 2.00 —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 3.60
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 4.10

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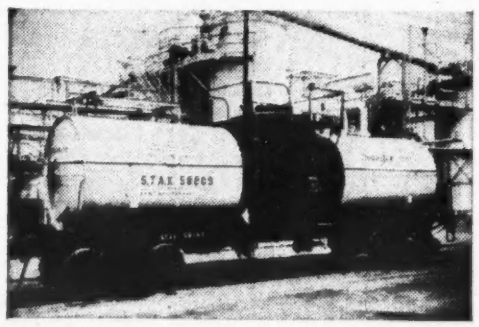
E-x-p-a-n-d-e-d Facilities
Improved Service
Same High Stauffer Quality



73% Liquid: Rayon and Cellophane grades

50% Liquid: Technical, Low-iron, Rayon and Cellophane grades

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Freight equalized with competitive points

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Muriatic
Nitric
Oxalic
Phosphoric
Sulfuric
Tartaric

Alums
Bone Oil
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Boric Acid
Chlorine

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Sodium Phosphates
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75 YEARS OF SERVICE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE 1885 1960

Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Soln., 38°, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs 2.20 - —

Sodium borate (see Borax)

Sodium borohydride, powd., dms., c.l., works lb.19.90 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb.33.00- 40.00

Sodium borohydride, stabilized water soln., 12% NaBH., 109% basis, dms., works lb.15.00 - —
Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb higher in 1,000-lb lots.

Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —

Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal)

Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —

Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).

Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb .09½- .10½

Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms., only, ¼c. per lb higher.

Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt)

Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb .03 - —

Sodium chlorite, tech., ums., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-dm lots or more works, lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73

Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb .27 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb .28 - —

Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb .14¾- —
fib. dms. l.c.l., works lb. .15¼ .16½

Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .10½- —
bgs., l.c.l. lb. .1085- .1190

Sodium citrate, anhyd. 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran. bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
USP XIV gran. bgs. c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
Sodium citrate, USP powd prices ½c higher.

Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .90 1.10

Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
dms., over 1,000-lb lots lb. .203 - —
dms., 100-lb to 1,000-lb lots lb. .213 - —
Gran sodium cyanide 1c higher

Sodium cyclamate, 100-lb dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.93 - —

Sodium diacetate anhyd., 39-41% acetic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
250-lb dms., l.c.l. works lb. .18¼ - —
Tech., 33-35% acetic acid, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
250-lb dms. l.c.l., works lb. .15¼ - —

Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln. dms. c.l., t.l., frt. alid., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .47 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —

Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½ - —
bgs., smaller lots lb. .14¾- —

Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms. l.c.l., works, frt equald lb. .1465- —

Sodium formate, bgs., c.l. works. 100 lbs 7.05 - —
bgs. l.c.l., ex whse. 100 lbs 8.65 - —

Sodium gentisate, 100-lb fib dms.lb 5.50 - —

Sodium gluconate, refd., 250-lb dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .84 - —
Tech. bgs., c.l. t.l. same basis lb. .34 - —

Sodium hydride, 50% soln. in oil, dms., works lb. 1.25 - 2.50
25% soln. in oil, dms., 50 lbs or less, f.o.b shipping point lb. 2.20 - —
dms., 50-99 lbs., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
dms., 100-999 lbs. same basis lb. 1.20 - —
dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .95 - —

Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).

Sodium hydrosulfite dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .25¾- —

Sodium hydroxide, NF pellets 100-lb dms., 1 to 100-dm lots, lb. .23½ .28

Sodium hydroxide tech (see Soda, caustic).

Sodium hypophosphite NF, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. .97 - —

Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate).

Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.93 - —

Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd ..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .19½- —

Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 6.50
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs 4.40 7.00

Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite)

Sodium metaborate octahydrate gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.210.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs 9.25 -11.25

Tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., works. ton.210.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs.13.93 - —
bgs. smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.15.18 -17.18

Sodium metallic bricks, c.l works, lb. .21 - —
Fused, 18,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —

Sodium metalinate bbls. frt alld. lb. 62 - —

Sodium metaphosphate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b shipping pt 100 lbs.11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.85 - —
dms., c.l., same basis .. 100 lbs.11.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. 100 lbs.12.45 - —

Sodium metasilicate anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
bgs. 6,000-19,900 lb lots works 100 lbs 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.55 - —

Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.45 - —
bgs. l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 4.80 6.75
dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l. works ..... 100 lbs 5.30 7.25

Sodium molybdate anhyd., dms., works, frt equald lb .92 - .99
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .74 - .76

Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).

Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).

Sodium naphthionate, bbls. ..... lb. .70 - —

Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l. works ton.48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton 44.00 - —
Imp., crude, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse ton.48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ... ton.44.00 - —

Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.00 - —

Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms. l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
Hydrated, flake bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 5.65 - —
bbls, l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs 7.60 - 7.90

Sodium oxalate, 83% bgs., works 100 lbs.12.35 - —
99%, bgs., works 100 lbs.15.40 - —

Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).

Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate)

Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .27½ .34
Pellets, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
dms., c.l., same basis lb .27½ .34
Powd., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ .33

Sodium pentobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 6.00 - —

Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb .19 .21

Sodium peroxide dms., c.l. t.l. dlvd E of Miss lb .21½ —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb .22 .22½

Sodium phenobarbital, USP 100-lb 3.75 -

Sodium phenosulfonate USP (X), gran. dms lb. .52 - .53
NF, powd dms lb .53 .53

Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 7.95 —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 8.35 9.40

Dibasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bgs l.c.l. frt equald 100 lbs 5.00 5.75

Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 8.10 - —

USP dried, powd bgs dms., works lb .19 .20½

Monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 —
bgs., l.c.l same basis 100 lbs 9.40 10.00

Tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l. frt equald 100 lbs 9.45 10.05

Sodium phosphate in dms 60c to 80c higher than bgs

Sodium picramate, tech paste, dms. f.o.b. works frt equald lb .90 - —

Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).

Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs. c.l. works, frt equald 100 lbs 11.10 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 11.85 12.35

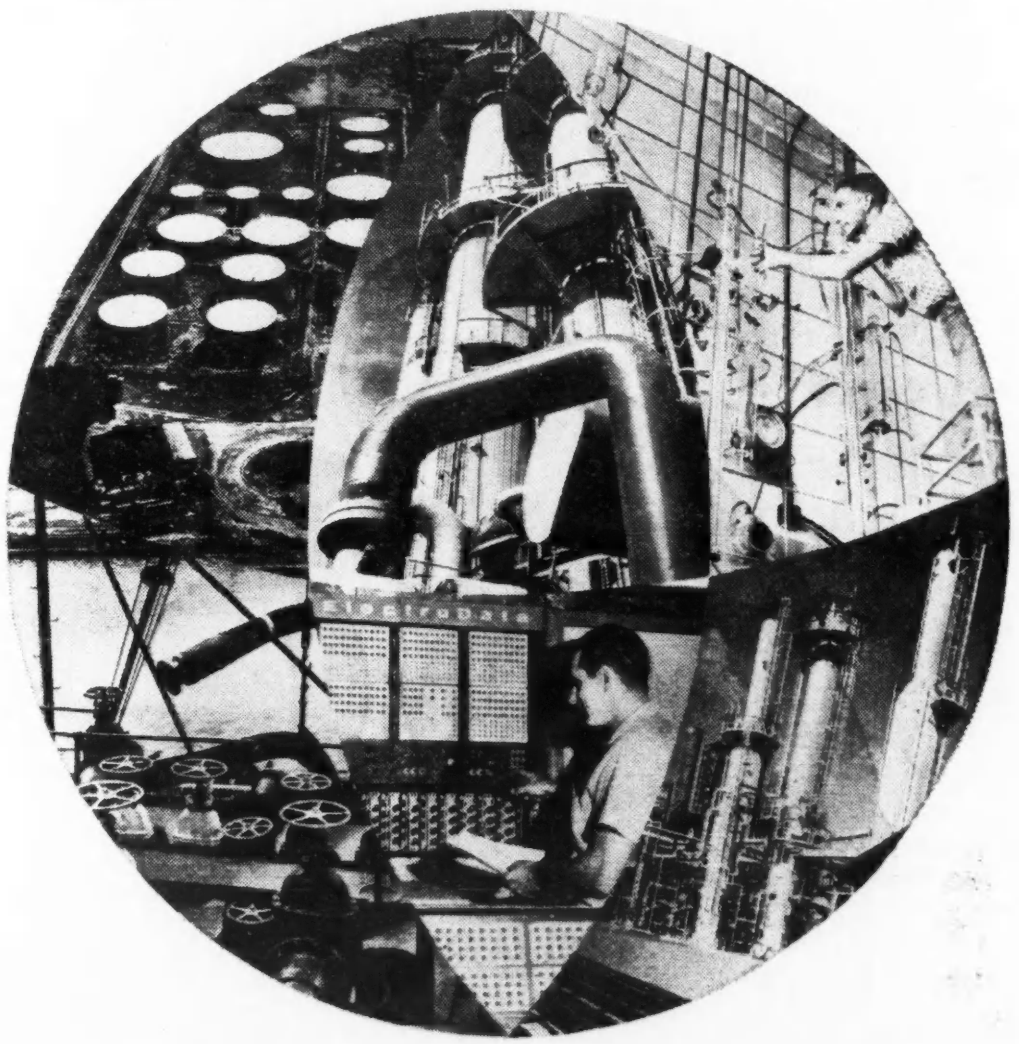
Sodium pyrophosphate ferric, dms. c.l. t.l. works lb .36 —
dms. l.c.l. works lb .37 .39

Sodium pyrophosphate tetrabasic, anhyd bgs c.l. works, frt equald 100 lbs .7.81 —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 9.21 9.71

Sodium salicylate USP dms. 1,000 lbs or more lb 78½ —
dms less than 1,000 lbs dms lb 81½ —

Sodium sesquicarbonate bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs 2.35 —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd zone 1 100 lbs 4.10 4.35
dlvd zone 2 ..... 100 lbs 4.35 4.60
dlvd zone 3 ..... 100 lbs 4.75 4.90
dlvd zone 4 ..... 100 lbs 5.35 5.60

Sales zones are: (1) All states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky and Va; Ala., La., and Miss. south of 31°; Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt. in which there are special county zones. Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis. (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn. Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. No. of 31°. (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan. Neb. W. of 98° N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso). (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.



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V 17 11 MAR 60 XUM

Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works	100 lbs.	5.70	—
dms., c.l., t.l., works	100 lbs	6.20	—
Hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00	—
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works.	100 lbs.	5.35	—
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs	5.50	—
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works.	100 lbs.	5.85	—
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.65	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.90	- 2.40
tanks, works	100 lbs	1.20	—
47° Be., 1:29.9, turbid, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.25	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs	2.60	- 3.45
tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.90	—
52° Be., 1:2.4, turbid, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.65	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.00	- 3.50
tanks, works	100 lbs	2.30	—
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works	ton.	67.50	—
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.065	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.725	—
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher.			
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.638 -	.697
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).			
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works	lb.	.22	—

Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms	lb.	.22½-	—
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.	ton.	54.00	—
Tech., detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	36.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	32.00	—
USP, cryst., fib. dms.	lb.	.17½-	.18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works frt. equald.	lb.	.07¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08¼-	—
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis	ton.	130.00	—
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald	lb.	.06	—
dms, l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07	—
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald	lb.	.05½-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06½-	—
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., powd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.55	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.95	—
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	3.50	—
bgs., t.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.00	—
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate)			
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)			
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq. 40% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.04½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05½-	—
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms	lb.	.55	- .65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works	lb.	.317	-
dms., less than ton lots, works	lb.	.337	-

Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.13½-	—
Tech., anhyd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	7.75	—
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	8.15	—
Tech., anhyd., photo grade, 64-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.0775-	—
64-lb. bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.0815-	—
Tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	4.95	—
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	5.20	—
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works.	lb.	.14¼-	—
ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.14½-	—
ctns., 1-ton or less, works	lb.	.14¾-	—
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.35	—
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.35½-	—
10-lb. ctns., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.42	—
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher.			
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald	100 lbs.	8.16	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs	8.56	- 8.06
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2 bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs	8.95	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.70	-13.13
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.45	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.20	-10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs dlvd. E	lb.	1.09	—
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works	lb.	.52	—
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			

Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).			
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½-	—
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works	lb.	.28	—
fib., dms., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.30	—
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high-flash, tanks, frt. equald	gal.	.30	.35½
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, straight aromatic, 310°F-360°F b.r., 14°-16°C m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.31	—
Houston, Texas	gal.	.29	—
355°F-420°F b.r., 17°-18°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.32	—
Houston, Texas	gal.	.30	—
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 211°F-265°F b.r., 31°C. m.a.p., tankcars New Jersey and New York	gal.	.235	—
286°F-340°F b.r., 22°C m.a.p., tankcars New Jersey and New York	gal.	.275	—
319°F-380°F b.r., 27°C m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.285	—
322°F-395°F b.r., 26°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.295	—
Sorbitan monostearate, tib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.33	—
fib dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.35	—
fib. dms., smaller lots works	lb.	.38	.40
Sorbitan tristearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb lots works	lb.	.34	—
fib dms. 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.36	—
fib. dms. smaller lots works	lb.	.39	.41
Sorbitol, NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.19	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16¼-	—
Cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works,	lb.	.25	.26
Sorbitol, powd., dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.36	—
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works,	lb.	.38	.39
Soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24¼-	—
dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.25	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.25¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23¼-	—
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.23	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.23¼-	.23½
Chemically isolated, new process, bgs., c.l. works	lb.	.20	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.20¼-	.20½
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, unrestricted, Decatur	ton.	35.00	—
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur,	lb.	.0745-	.07½
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.05½-	—
Refd., alkali, dms.	lb.	.1130-	.1200
tanks	lb.	.0980-	—
clarified, dms.	lb.	.1130-	.1150
tanks	lb.	.0930-	—
salad, dms.	lb.	.1145-	.1160
tanks	lb.	.0945-	—
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms.,	lb.	.18	.20½
tanks	lb.	.15½-	—
S. D., dms	lb.	.16¾-	.19¼
tanks	lb.	.14¾-	—
Sparteine sulfate, ens., 100 oz. or more	oz.	.80	—
Spearmint leaves, dom. bls.	lb	.75	—
Spearmint oil, NF, dms	lb.	9.00	-11.25
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45° dms	lb.	.1475-	.1575
tanks	lb.	.1275-	—
Nat., winter, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1375-	—
tanks	lb.	.1175-	—
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs.	lb.	.31	.33
Cakes, cs.	lb.	.32	.34
Spruce oil ens., dms.	lb	2.10	3.55
Squill, white, bls	lb.	.16	.18
Powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.17	.20
St. John's bread, edible, bls.	lb.	.17	—
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.808	.830
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd.	lb.	1.07¼-	1.08½
Stannous chloride, anhyd dms. works	lb.	1.001	1.256
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works	lb.	.86½-	.87½
Stannous sulfate, dms., works	lb.	1.056	1.076
Star root (see Helonias root)			
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).			
Stavesacre seed, bgs	lb.	.60	.61
Stearic acid, dbl., pressed bgs	lb.	.15¾-	.16¼
Single-pressed, bgs.	lb.	.15¼-	.17¼
Triple-pressed, bgs.	lb.	.17¼-	.20
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine)			
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York	gal.	.18	—
tanks, Houston	gal.	.1475-	—
tanks, group 3	gal.	.12875-	—
Stramonium leaves, bgs.	lb.	.13	—
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk,	gram.	.04	.041
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk	gram.	.04	.041
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. E	lb.	.92	—
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works	lb.	.35	—
dms., 1-ton lots, works	lb.	.37	—
Tech., dms., works	lb.	.19	—
Strontium chromate fib. dms., dlvd.	lb.	.48	—
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots.	lb.	3.57	—
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	11.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	12.00	—
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms.	lb	1.88	—
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	56.70	-66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP)			
Strophanthin K, bots	oz.	25.00	-25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs	lb	3.50	3.75
Styrax gum, USP, cs	lb.	4.50	- 5.50
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms, c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.17	—
dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½-	—
Tech., 99.2%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1467-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1667-	—
tanks, bulk, same basis	lb.	.1217-	—

* Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.

Styrolyl acetate, bots.	lb	1.25	- 1.45
Succinic acid., purif., cryst., dms., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.62	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.65	- .75

No matter what your product, process or problem involving white pigmentation, look to TITANOX® pigments and our technical service for the answer. Titanium Pigment Corporation, 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.; offices and warehouses in principal cities. In Canada: Canadian Titanium Pigments Ltd., Montreal.

Succinic anhydride, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy E. lb. .0935- —
Sucrose acetate isobutyrate, 90%, dms., t.l., dlvd. lb. .33½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
100%, t.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .35½- —
l.t.l., dms., same basis lb. .37 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots, bgs., l.c.l. works lb. 1.00 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns. works lb. .60 - .65
80-lb. ctns., spot lb. .65 - .75
Sulfabenzamide, dms. kilo 8.80 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms. kilo 9.00 -10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib dms. kilo 6.61 8.83
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo 8.15 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.35 -24.45
USP, powd., dms. kilo.22.60 -23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms kilo.24.80 25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms kilo 5.50 6.60
dms kilo.23.50 -24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USF, powd., dms kilo.24.80 -25.90
Sulfamethazine, USP XV, microcrystals, dms kilo.19.65 -20.75
USP XV, powd., dms kilo.18.75 -19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst, dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.16.00 —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.17.50 -18.50
Gran., dms., c.l., t.l., works. 100 lbs.14.75 —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works 100 lbs.16.25 -17.25
Sulfanilamide, NF, reg., 1,000 lb., frt. equald lb. 1.50 - —
NF, fib, dm., frt. equald lb. 1.55 - —
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary dms kilo.16.28 - —
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd. bots. tins kilo.15.45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo.16.55 -17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo. 6.25 - 6.90
NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 5.50 - 6.15
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms., 1,000-lb lots or more lb 2.35 - —
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs 2.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 2.80 - —
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines long ton.23.50 - —
Sulfur, crude, export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, long-ton.25.00 - —
US and Canada f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton.25.00 - —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower
Sulfur, crude, imp., Mexican, bulk, filtered, f.o.b. vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton.24.00 - —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long-ton lower
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs 5.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs 4.70 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.70 - —
98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.55 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.80 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 4.00 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ref., dms., c.l., works frt equald lb .04½- —
ref., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt equald lb. .10 - .12
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
Sulfur dioxide, refrigeration, cyls., dlvd lb. .33 - —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret., dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb .04 - —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.30 - —
tanks, works ton.18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton.22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton.23.50 - —
99%, tanks, works ton.23.70 - —
100%, tanks, works ton.23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots, extra, cs., c.l. works, frt alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots, extra, cs., l.c.l. same basis lb .17¾ - .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20% tanks, works ton.25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton.29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton.39.50 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, f.o.b. vessel unit ton 1.02 - —
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk c.l., East Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .98 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns lb 4.00 9.50
USP, southern, cns. lb 2.00 3.05

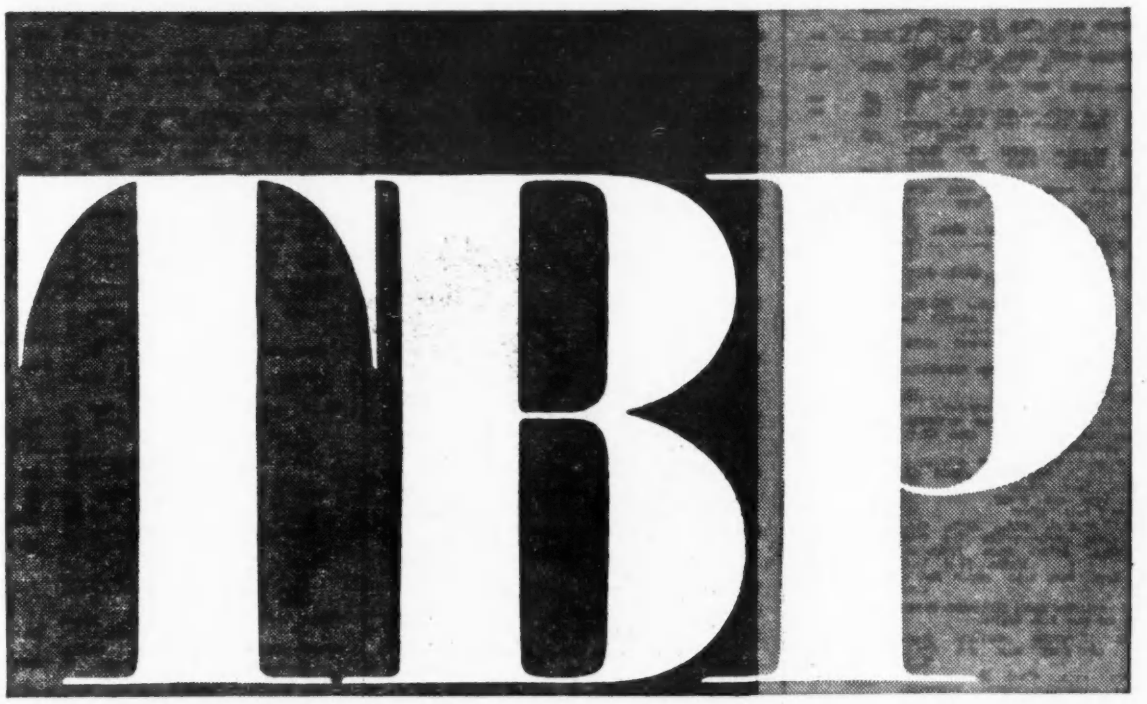
T

2,4,5-T, dms, c.l. works frt equald. lb 1.18 - —
dms, l.c.l. same basis lb 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l. works, frt equald lb 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 1.29 - —

Talc, dom., fibrous, grd., bgs., c.l., works, New York ton.28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.31.00 -36.00
fibrous, 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, New York ton.31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
fibrous, 99.95%, 400 mesh, micronized bgs., c.l., works.ton.38.00 - —
625 mesh, micronized, bgs., c.l. works ton.80.00 - —
ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 -39.50
Vermont, off-color grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian grd. bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 -35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04½- .04¾
tanks, works lb. .02¾- .03
Dist., depending on grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .07¾- .10
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .10¼
tanks, works lb. .05¾- .08
Refd., depending upon grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .07¼- .09¼
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07½- .09¾
tanks, works lb. .05¼- .07¼
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .08¼ .11¾
dms., l.c.l. lb. .08¾- .12¼
tanks, works lb. .06¼- .09¾
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07¾- .08
Inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks. lb. .05¾- —
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .07⅜- —
bulk, f.o.b. lb. .06⅜- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .05¼- —
prime, tanks, dlvd. lb. .05⅛- —
special, tanks, dlvd. lb. .05⅜- —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08½- .08¾
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .10½- .11
Tallow acids, dist., dms. lb. .13¼- .15¾
tanks lb. .10¾- —
Hydrogenated, dms. lb. .14¾- .17¼

Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .13¼- Nom.
dms., l.c.l. lb. .14½- .16
Tangerine oil, Florida, dms. lb. 3.75 - 4.75
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York bulk, unit-ton. 4.75 - 5.00
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 5.25 - —
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls, 1,000-lb lots lb 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.07
NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 1.99
Tech., dms. lb 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms lb. 6.60 - 8.00
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate)
Tartaric acid, NF, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —
bgs., 10,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis lb. .43 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .47 - —

Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb fib dms lb .70 - —
Terpineol, extra, dms. lb. .50 - .60
Prime, dms. lb. .40 - .50
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .64 - .73
Prime, dms. lb .53 - .58
Terpinyl propionate, dms. lb 1.75 - 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, bots. gram No prices.
Testosterone proprionate, USP, bots. gram No prices.
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. 14½ —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt equald lb. .73 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .51 - —
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tech., dms., frt alld lb. 1.04 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —



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IN CANADA: McArthur Chemical Co. (1958) Ltd., Montreal • IN MEXICO: Comsolmex, S. A., Mexico 7, D. F.

Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l. Memphis, Tenn lb 31½ —
dms., t.c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb 32½ —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N J lb 32½ —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N J lb 34½ —
tanks dlvd E of Denver lb 31 —
tanks dlvd W of Denver lb 32 —

Tetrahydrophthalic anhydride, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .39 - —
t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .41 - —

Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate)

Thallium metal dlvd lb 7.50 10.00

Thallium sulfate 99% bots. dlvd lb 5.00 10.00

Theobromine, NF, fib. dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b., works lb. 5.50 ▲ —

Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms., 500-lbs. works. lb. 6.45 - —

Theobromine sodio-salicylate NF, fib. dms., 500-lbs., works lb. 5.45 - —

Theophylline USP, anhyd. 100-lb dms., frt alld lb 3.65 - —

Thiamine hydrochloride USP, fib. dms., frt alld kilo 36.00 - —

Thiamine mononitrate USP fib. dms., frt alld kilo 36.00 - —

Thiocarbanilide, dms ton lots lb .72 - —
dms, less ton lots lb .74 - —

Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine)

Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated PMA bgs., works lb 5.20 - —

Tungstated PTMA kgs works lb 6.20 - —

Thioglycolic acid, refd., 55 gal. dms., ton lots, 100% basis lb. 1.15 - —

Thiosalicylic acid, 80%, dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works lb 4.00 - —

Thiourea, tech. bgs. t.l. frt alld. lb .30 - —
bgs. ton lots, same basis lb .32 - —
bgs. less than ton lots, same basis lb .33 - —

Thorium nitrate purif. fib dms., 100-lb lots or more works lb 3.50 - —

dl-Threonine bots. 1-kilo lots kilo 275.00 - —

Thyme leaves, French bgs lb 29 - —
Spanish, bgs lb 14 - —

Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 1.90 - 2.25
NF, white, cns lb. 2.20 - 2.60
Tech white cns lb 1.40 - 1.85

Thymol, fib. dms., 25-lbs., f.o.b. works. lb. 3.06 - —

Thymol iodide, NF, dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 7.40 - —

Timbo root (see Cube root)

Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.)

Tin crystals (see stannous chloride, hydrous)

Tin metal (Straits) lb. 1.01 - —

Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide)

Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).

Tin tetrachloride annyd (see Stannic chloride anhyd.)

Titanium dioxide, natase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb 25½ —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd lb 26½ —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb 25½ —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd lb 26½ —
metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton 180.00 —
bgs., 5-ton lots Niagara Falls, N Y ton 205.00 —
bgs. ton lots same basis ton 215.00 —

Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher

Titanium dioxide rutile, non-chalking bgs. c.l. dlvd, E lb. 27½ —
bgs. t.c.l. dlvd E lb. 28½ —

Titanium dioxide calcium pigment, 30% Ti O₂, reg. bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 09¾ —
bgs. t.c.l. works lb. 09⅞ —

50% Ti O₂, high-tinting dms. c.l. lb. 14¾ —
dms. t.c.l. lb. 14⅞ —

Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb 8.10 9.00

Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. 26 —
dms., t.c.l., works lb 27½ 29
tanks, works lb 20 —

Tobias acid dms., c.l., t.l. lb 7.8 —
dms., l.c.l. lb .81 - —

d-a Tocopherols, NF, mixer, conc., pure basis bots kilo 67.00 - —

d-a-Tocopheryl acetate NF conc pure basis bots kilo 122.00 - —

d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate cryst bots kilo 109.00 - —

dl-a-Tocopherol bots kilo 99.00 - —

d-a-Tocopheryl acetate bots kilo 90.00 - —
25% dry powd. bots 22.50 24.00
33⅓% dry powd. bots 30.00 31.50

p-Tolidine base dry kgs 100% basis lb 1.55 - —
Paste kgs 100% basis lb 1.50 - —

TOLUOL

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs. 100% basis lb 1.50 - —

Tolu balsam, cns lb. 3.50 - 3.75

Toluene, coaltar, indust. or nitration tanks dlvd E of gal. .25 - —

Toluene, petroleum indust. tanks, dlvd E of Rockies gal. .25 .32

p-Toluenesulfonamide powd. dms., t.l., works lb .60 - —
dms. t.t.l. same basis lb .63 - —

Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .17 - —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .18 - —

p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, dms c.l. or t.l lb .90 - —
dms. 125 lbs. to t.l. lb 1.00 - —

m-Toluidine dms. c.l. works, frt alld lb. .83 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .84 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .82 - —

o-Toluidine, dms c.l. works, frt alld lb .30 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .31 - —
tanks, same basis lb .28 - —

p-Toluidine tech. flake, dms. frt alld lb .50 - —
Cast, dms frt alld lb .45 - —

p-Toluidine m sulfonic acid, dms., works lb .92 1.04

Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs works lb 1.70 - —
Light shades kgs works lb 1.70 - —

2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst. fib dms., t.c.l. frt alld lb 1.10 - —

Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.50 - —
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb. 1.70 - —

Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 - —

Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb 22 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., works lb 28 - —

Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb 3.60 3.75
No. 2, cs lb 3.40 3.60
No. 3, cs lb 3.15 3.25
USP powd., bbls. lb 1.05 1.15

Triacetin dms., c.l., dlvd, E of Rockies lb .39 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb .37 - —

Triallylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. lb 985 —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb 995 —
tanks, dlvd. lb .96 - —

Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ref dms., c.l., frt alld E of Denver lb. 42½ —
non-ref dms. t.c.l. frt alld, E of Denver lb 43½ —
tanks, frt alld E of Denver lb 40 —

Tributyl phosphate dms. c.l. works lb .52½ —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .53½ —
tanks, same basis lb .50 —

Tributylamine dms. c.l., works lb 67½ —
dms. t.c.l., same basis lb 69 —
tanks same basis lb 65 —

Tributyrin, dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb .69 - —

Trichloroacetic acid, bots lb 2.00 2.50

Trichlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt alld E lb .15 —
dms. t.c.l. frt alld E lb .16 —
tanks, frt alld E lb 15¼ —

Trichlorobenzene prices in the West higher 1¾c.

1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. 13¼ —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. 14¼ —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 12¼ —

1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb 13½ —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E. lb. 14¼ —
tanks, works lb. 11½ —

Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works frt equald lb 13 —
dms. t.c.l. frt alld lb 15 .16¾
tanks works frt equald lb 12 —

Trichloroisocyanuric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt, equald lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —

Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).

Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., retchys works frt adjusted lb 1.40 1.45

Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .35 —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb .36 —
tanks, dlvd lb 32½ —

Tricresyl phosphate, petroleum dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½ —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb .35½ —
tanks, dlvd lb 32½ —

Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms. c.l. dlvd E lb 26½ —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb 28 —
tanks, dlvd E lb. 24 —

Triethanolamine dms. c.l. dlvd E lb 24½ —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .26 —
tanks, same basis lb .22 —

Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l. t.l., frt alld lb 25½ —
dms. t.t.l. frt alld. lb 26½ —
tanks, frt alld lb. 24½ —

Triethylamine, dms. c.l. dlvd E lb .50 —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb 51½ —
tanks, same basis lb 47½ —

Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ref dms. c.l., frt alld E. of Denver lb. 46¼ —
non-ref dms., t.c.l., frt alld. E of Denver lb. 47¼ —
tanks, frt alld E of Denver lb. 43¾ —

Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 40½ —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb 41½ —
tanks, dlvd lb. .38 - —

Triethylene glycol, dms. c.l. dlvd, E lb .21 —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb 22½ —
tanks, same basis lb. 18½ —

Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. 51½ —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E. lb .53 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb 49 —

Triisobutylene, tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - —

Triisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. 23¼ —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E. lb. 23¾ —
tanks, dlvd E lb. 20¾ —

Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt equald, 100% basis lb. .30 - .305
tanks, frt, equald, 100% basis, lb. .26 - —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½ - —
tanks, 100% basis, frt. equald lb. .26 - —

Trimethylolpropane, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .36 - —

Trioxane, pure, dms. c.l. t.l. works. lb. .50 —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .51½ —

Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .40 - —
bgs. t.c.l. t.t.l. dlvd E lb. .41 - —

Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt equald lb. 41½ —
bbls. t.c.l. frt equald lb. 42½ —

Triphenylguanidine, bbls. works. lb. 90 - —

Tripropylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E gal. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .54 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .28 - —

Tripropylene glycol dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½ - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22 - —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E lb. .17½ - —

Tripropylene glycol, tankwagon and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min., frt. alld. E. lb. .18 - —

Tripropylene glycol prices 1c per lb higher in West.

Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic)

dl-Tryptophane, fib., dms., works. lb. 55.00 —

Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .23½ - —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .24 - .24½
tanks, imported, N. Y. lb. .21½ - .21⅝
tanks, domestic, mills lb. .21¼ Nom.

Tungsten metal powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb. 4.25 - —

Tungstic acid, tech. dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works lb 2.25 - —
dms. smaller lots works lb 2.45 - —

Turkey red bbls. works lb. .62 - —

Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market Naval Stores)

Turpentine oil NF cns dms lb .28 .50

Tuscan red bbls. frt equald lb .26 .32

Tyrothricin, USP 1 to 5 kilos gram. .54 —

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd, E of Rockies lb .35 - .39½

Jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —

Regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .22½ - .35

Ultramarine blue prices 1c higher W of Rockies

Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l. works lb. 07½ - 07¾
bgs. t.c.l. works lb. 07¾ .08

Turkey-type, bgs. c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .08¼ - —

Raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07¾ - .08¼
Turkey type bgs. works lb 08½ - .08¾

Undecylenic acid dms lb 1.28 - —

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)

Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root)

Urea 46% N, indust. bgs. c.l. t.l., dlvd E ton 125.00 —
bgs. t.c.l. dlvd E ex whse ton 145.00 —

45% N, agricultural bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd E ton 103.00 —

Urea-ammonia liquor A, B, C & F grades, N basis, tanks, frt. equald ton 120.00 - —

37 grade tanks same basis ton 145.00 - —

Urethane, USP dms. t.l. f.o.b., works lb 65 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb 70 - —

Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - —

V

Valerian root, Belgian bgs. lb .32 - —
Indian, bgs. lb 25 - —

dl-Valine dms works lb. 21.00 27.50

Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb 1.28 1.33

Vandyke brown bbls. works lb .09½ .12

Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 14.25 - —
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 14.25 - —
whole, tins lb. 14.75 - —

Vanillin ex lignin, 100-lb fib dms, 1,000-lb lots or more lb 3.00 - —
100-lb fib dms, 500-lb lots lb 3.10 - —
100-lb fib dms cns, 100-lb. lots lb 3.25 3.35

Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works lb. .0475 - —

Venetian red, 20% bgs. works lb. .0525 - —
25% bgs. works lb .0575 - —
30% bgs. works lb .06 - —
35% bgs. works lb .0625 - —
40% bgs. works lb .0675 - —

Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. lb. 16.50 - 17.50
Haitian, cns. lb. 14.00 - 15.50

Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA 250-lb bbls. dlvd E. of Rockies lb. 4.50 - 4.95
Tungstated, PTMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 5.55 - —

Victoria blue toner, bbls. prices 1c higher W of Rockies

Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l. dlvd lb .20 - —
55-gal. dms. t.c.l. dlvd lb .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb .17½ - —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb .18 - —

Zone 2, 55-gal. dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .21 - —
55-gal dms. t.c.l., dlvd lb .24 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 18½ - —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —

Zone 1 is all continental US except zone 2, zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., t.c.l. works lb .50 - —

Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .125 - —

Vinyl ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc hospitals bot 1.12 - —
bots., 75cc hospitals bot 1.56 - —

Vinyl ethyl ether, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. 29¼ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .30 —
tanks, works lb. .27¼ - —

Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l. dlvd lb .49 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb .47 - —

Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).

2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms to tanks, works lb 1.20 - —
1 to 9 dms. works lb 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.15 - —

Vinyltoluene dms. c.l., f.o.b. works. lb. .16½ - —
dms. t.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, f.o.b. dest. frt. prepaid lb. .14 - —

Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units 02¼ - —

Virginia type red, bbls. works lb 1.40 - —

Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads 500,000 A units per gram gram 07¼ - —

Vitamin A acetate, dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 65.00 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo 43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo 33.75 - —

Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $1.25 to $2.50 per kilo higher.

Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units .09½ - —

Vitamin A palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units .09½ - —
1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units .09½ - —

Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).

Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast)

Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP (cyanocobalamin), 1-50 grams, vials, tons gram 120.00 - —

0.1% vitamin B_{12} USP, adsorbed on gelatin 100 and 500-gram bots. on 1-5 kilo dms gram 1.43 - —

0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms gram 1.43 - —

Vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids in containers of 1 and 10 gram of B_{12} activity gram 110.00 - —

0.1 percent trituration of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo 138.00 - —

Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% cobalamin concentrate NF, adsorbed on resin, 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms., frt. alld gram 1.15 - —

0.1% cobalamin concentrate in gelatin, 1-10 kilo dms. frt. alld gram 1.15 - —

Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid)

Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fishliver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol)

Vitamin D, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram less than kilo lots kilo 45.00 - —

Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil)

Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).

Vitamin H (see Biotin)

Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).

Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots gram 4.50 —

Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner)

VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum)

W

Wahoo root bark, bls. lb. 2.00 - 2.25

Warfarin 0.5% dms. 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb 1.95 - —
dms. 25-49-lb lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.05 - —
dms. 5-24-lb lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.15 - —

Watchung-type reds, bbls lb 1.95 - —

WAXES

Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms gal. 12.25 —

White lead (see Lead, white).

White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).

White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .21 - .22

White precipitate USP powd. dms., lb 6.55 —

Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)

Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .22 - —
Thin, rossed, bls lb. .22 Nom.

Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns lb 6.35 17.50
USP, nat., southern, cns lb 3.75 7.00

Wintergreen oil, syn (see Methyl salicylate)

Witch hazel bark, bls. lb 16 17

Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .28 - .30

Wollastonite fine bgs. c.l., works ton 39.50 —
bgs. t.c.l. ex whse ton 56.00 - —
Medium, bgs c.l., works ton 47.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l. ex whse ton 44.00 - —

Wood alcohol (see Methanol).

Wood oil (see Tung oil)

Woolfat, crude (see Degras).

Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).

Wormseed, Levant bgs lb 2.50 - —

Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil NF).

Wormwood oil, cns lb. 4.75 5.00

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa. gal .29 - —
Birmingham dist. gal .29 - —
Chicago dist. gal .28½ - —
Cleveland dist. gal .29 - —
Geneva, Utah gal .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal .29 - —
Lackawanna, N Y. gal .29½ - —
Lone Star, Tex gal .27 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal .29 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal .30 - —
Minnequa, Col. gal .29 - —
Philadelphia dist gal .29 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal .29 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal .29 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal .29 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal .29 - —
f.o.b. works

Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks
Bayonne, N J gal .29 - —
Baytown, Tex gal .27 - —
Charleston, S C. gal .29 - —
Chicago, Ill gal .28½ - —
Detroit, Mich., dlvd. gal .27½ - .29
Houston, Tex gal .27 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal .29 - —
Providence, R I. gal .30 - —
Sewell's Point, Va. gal .28 - —
Wood River, Ill gal .28½ - —

o-Xylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
dms., t.c.l. works lb. .09 - —
tanks, works lb. .06½ - —

p-Xylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .1645 - —

Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms. t.c.l. works lb. .23 - —
56°-58° C., m.p., dms. t.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
60°-62° C., m.p., dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —

Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
dms. t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.30 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.05 - —
b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis. gal. 1.35 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —

2,4-Xylidine, tech., dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —

2,5-Xylidine, tech., dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.20 - —

Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb .38 - —

XYLOL

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. lb. 2.15 - 3.05

Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saechomyces dlvd lb. .27 - —
dry, USP, 50 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
USP 90 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 - —

Yeast, brewers, USP, 200 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
USP, 300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —

Torula USP dlvd lb 18 - —

YELLOW PIGMENTS

Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Yerba santa leaves, bls. lb. .40 .45
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon bots lb 7.00 22.00
extra bots lb 28.00 33.00

Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins oz. 3.75 4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, bgs., 500-lb lots or more, dlvd.	lb.	.343 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd.	lb.	.373 - —
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms., Tech., dms., l.t.l. works	lb.	.53 - — .29¾ - —
Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs or more, works	lb.	.25 • —
bgs., less than 1,000 lbs. same basis	lb.	.27 • —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran, dms	lb.	.42 • —
NF, precip., powd., dms	lb.	.26 • —
Tech. soln. 50%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs	5.80 • —
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.40 • —
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.15 • —
fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.70 • —
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.20 • —
gran., fib, dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	11.45 • —
fib dms., l.c.l. works	100 lbs.	11.95 • —
Zinc chromate bbls, dlvd.	lb.	.29 • —
Basic, bbls, dlvd	lb.	.34 • —
Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.55 • —
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.57 • —
Zinc dust, comt., bbls., c.l., works,	lb.	.17 • —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.16½ - —
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18¼ - —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49 .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½ - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.23½ - —
Zinc metal, prime western, slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.12½ - —
Prime western, slabs, New York,	lb.	.13 • —
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.27 • —
10% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.33 • —
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.20 • —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.15 • —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.15½ - —
leaded, 35% bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15⅓ - —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.15⅔ - —
leaded, 50% bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.16¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.16⅔ - —
French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.16¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.16¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.17¼ - —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.15¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.16¼ - —
red seal, bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.16¾ - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.17¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.17¾ - —
Zinc oxide, USP, dms., c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.18¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.18¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.19¼ - —
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran.,	dms lb.	.45 - .48
NF, powd., dms	lb.	.48 - .49
Zinc resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.40¼ - —
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.12½ - .14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.,	lb.	.41 • —
ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.42 • .48
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	8.75 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	9.75 • —
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.26 • —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.		
Zinc sulfide pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2530 - —
Zinc undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.00 • —
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).		
Zinc-ammonium chloride, ogs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25 • —
bbls, c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35 • —
Zinc-formaldenyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	.26 • —
Normal, 250-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	.52 • —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.03¼ - —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅜ - —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works,	lb.	.04 • —
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½ - —
Milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04⅛ - —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅜ - —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04⅜ - —
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½ - —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.		
Zirconium acetate, soln, 13% ZrO_2, dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. min., works	lb.	.23 • —
Zirconium hydride, powd., electronic grade dms., works	lb.	14.00 -15.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50 • —
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.48½ - —
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.51 • —
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.62 • —
bgs., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.62½ - —
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.63⅛ —
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works	lb.	.64 • —
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.66 • —
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works	lb.	.53 • .58
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs.,	lb.	.27 • .50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs	lb.	.62 • .83
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.37½ - —

Pennsalt Paves Way

—Continued from page 3

to plastics fabricators for testing these and other end uses, Pennsalt reports.

The new polymer has high resistance to heat, light and chemicals, Pennsalt says. It's also claimed to show superior mechanical strength and toughness, a high degree of thermal stability, resistance to corrosive chemicals and solvents, stability under strong ultraviolet radiation, and ease of fabrication.

Tests during several years of development, the company adds, have shown high impact resistance, no shattering at low temperatures, good flexibility and long life in tough environments.

News of Pennsalt's plastics debut came in the company's annual report to shareholders. In the same report, completion of the first phase of a substantial expansion of organic sulfur chemical capacity at Houston, Tex., was noted.

Also reported were completion of a $6 million modernization program for chlorine-caustic soda facilities at Wyandotte, Mich., and progress at a new chemical specialties plant in Atlanta, Ga.

Other highlights from the report:

- Arrangements made for purchase of a 50-acre tract to be used for a new technical center at King of Prussia, Pa.
- Contract let for a technical service laboratory, the first of a complex of buildings at the center.
- Production facilities for sodium chlorate, chlorine and caustic soda enlarged at Portland, Ore.

Lipstick Color Hearings

—Continued from page 3

the lipstick makers can still appeal to the courts.

It is no secret that the industry is not happy with the way the hearings were handled. Fuller Holloway, counsel for the Toilet Goods Association, said that the hearings were limited to issues that were too narrow.

Excluded, he contended, were a number of tests bearing on the harmlessness of the fourteen coaltar colors as they are used. As a result, Mr. Holloway felt, the hearings did not permit a fair evaluation of the colors for drug and cosmetic uses.

This point was underscored by several witnesses during the hearings.

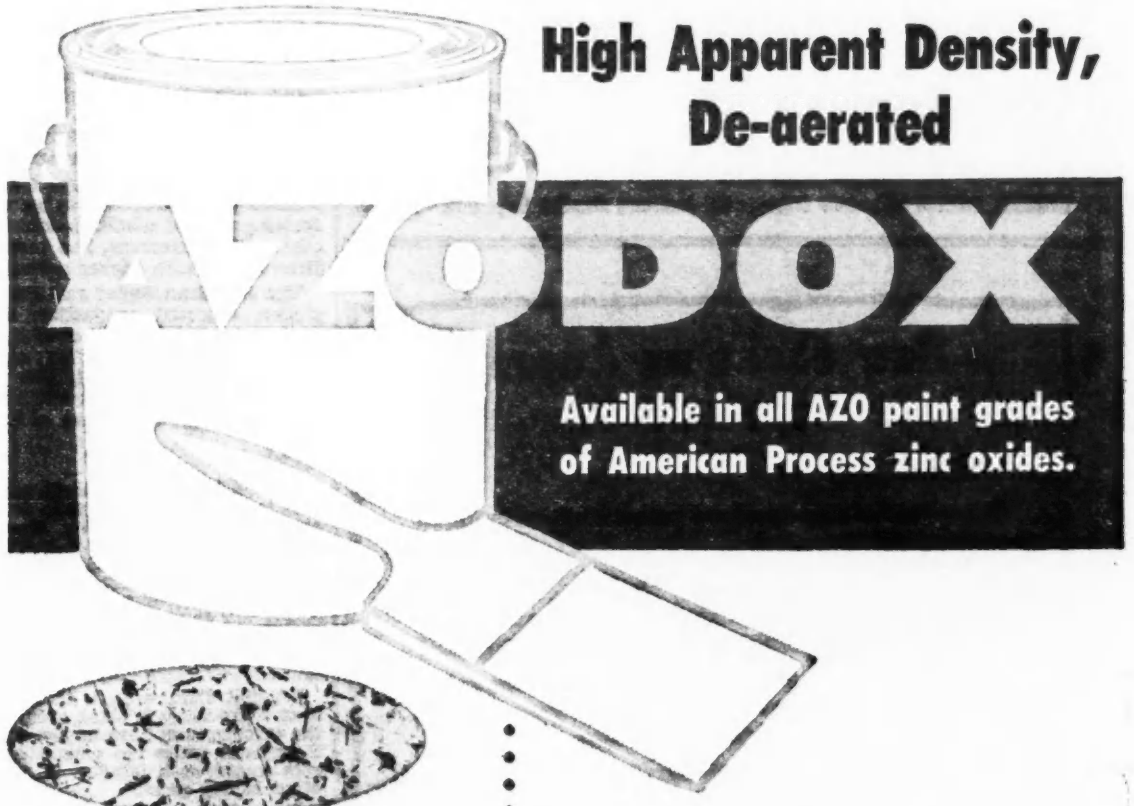
Dr. Lloyd W. Hazelton, a pharmacologist who operates a private laboratory at Falls Church, Va., contended that the ninety-day tests run on the lipstick colors by FDA scientists were insufficient to determine if a substance is cancer-producing.

The normal proceedure, he said, is to run such tests for at least two years or for the life span of the rat being fed the substance.

A fortnight ago, Dr. Bernard Oser, of Food & Drug Research Laboratories, New York, had testified that the government tests were not properly planned to show whether the colors were harmful or not (OPD, 2/29/60).

Dr. Oser was challenged last week by Alvin J. Gottlieb, FDA attorney, in a heated exchange. In an attempt to discredit his testimony, Mr. Gottlieb charged that Dr. Oser had never gone over the basic data compiled by the agency.

The New York chemist pointed out that FDA had never made the basic data available to him. However, he said that he had been permitted to see summaries of the basic data and, on the basis of these, he was convinced that FDA's judgments as to the effect of the dyes were not justified.



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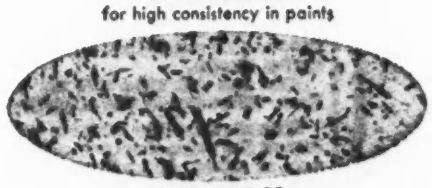

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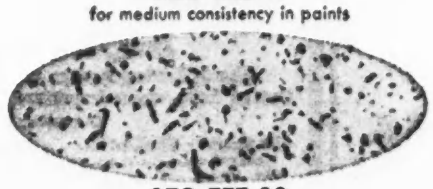

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Heavy Chemicals

Whether alkali prices are going to go up or just remain up in the air a while is the question. Playing it close to the vest, chlorine makers made no commitment last week following the posting of advances of $4 a ton by one firm and $2 by another, effective April 1. And no one is obliged to take a stand until March 15, deadline for drawing up contracts, it is pointed out. With two conflicting advances on the books, pressure to just "wait and see" is strong. Majority sentiment appears to favor an advance.

But for soda ash, a leading maker has turned thumbs down on the $2.50 advance posted last fortnight by a competitor. A company source, qualified to speak for it, said that sentiment was definitely opposed to a price hike. This is not, of course, a commitment as far as second quarter contracts are concerned.

Approval of the advance was registered by another soda ash maker, but the company was not prepared to act yet, a spokesman said.

The position of calcium chloride prices is not a whit more definite. The chief competitor to the firm posting a $2 advance for April 1 says only that it has the matter under consideration.

And with these alkalis so unsettled, the future of caustic soda prices becomes clouded with uncertainty. One thing is sure, though: The easiness which some sources detected a few weeks back must now be ruled out.

Elsewhere on the market scene, a substantial price reduction has been posted for all grades of cobalt. In contrast, another metal, mercury, has taken on a firmer tone, with higher asking prices.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended February 27, at 95.6 percent of theoretical capacity as compared with the revised figure of 98.0 percent for the previous week and 93.0 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced

Mercury, $2 per flk.

Reduced

Cobalt metal, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 6, 1959
106.82	106.79	108.53	104.28

For Current Prices see page 10

Acids

Hydrochloric—Brisk enough now, business seems destined to settle to a moderate pace as the spring season gets underway. On the raw materials level, sales are still very good, observers find, but looking at the next stage in the production process, they note a gentle but steady fall in steel output, down to 93.1 percent of capacity, and at the next stage, a steeper decline in consumption of automobiles and other retail merchandise.

It's felt then, overall, that the post-steel strike boom is about over, and that the economy may have to give just a little ground while the consuming public gets enough cash together to go on another buying spree.

It should be mentioned, however, that some sources contacted by this publication feel that business is not yet in for a levelling out—that a brisk to boom pace can be maintained right through the spring season.

One can not even say for sure that these voices are in the minority.

Hydrofluoric—The business picture, following the price chopping of three weeks ago, is mixed, but with a predominance of plus factors.

Chief of these is the continued good buying by steel makers, qualified only by the fairly general conviction that Pittsburgh's fires are due to lose just a shade from their rosiness during the next couple of weeks as the post-strike run on supplies abates.

Aluminum makers, on the other hand, have already eased off from the fantastic production pace of year's end. And certain authoritative sources are of the opinion that activity in the light metal will need to jog along a while as producers work out of ample stocks.

Nitric—Of chief interest to fertilizer makers is the political scene, where both major parties are in process of putting a help-the-farmer plank into their platforms. It's not too early to guess that the austerity program of the present administration will have to give way.

Meanwhile, the farm chemical people, anticipating a good spring planting, are purchasing nitric acid, nitrates and other fertilizer materials at a volume equal to or even a little better than last year's heavy tonnage.

Sulfuric—American Iron & Steel Institute estimates that steel output last week totaled 2,654,000 tons, or 93.1 percent, off slightly from the previous week's total of 2,690,000 tons or 94.4 percent of capacity.

A month ago, the institute recalls, output was at 2,683,000 tons; a year ago, it is added, at 2,556,000 tons.

Bases and Salts

Caustic Soda—With the price position of chlorine so unsettled, the future of caustic soda prices becomes a matter of guesswork.

Certainly, the easiness which some sources felt a few weeks back must now be ruled out. But even if chlorine prices settle at $2 or $4 above current levels, it's felt that the delicate market position of rayon producers may rule out an advance in caustic.

Calcium Chloride—Chief competitor to the firm that last week posted a $2 advance in this material, effective April 1, has not yet made a price announcement. Contacted by OPD, a spokesman for the company said that the matter was under consideration.

Chlorine—The rest of the trade is playing it close to the vest following the post-

Inorganic Chemicals Output: December

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production of industrially important inorganic chemicals, in tons.

	December	November
Aluminum Chloride		
anhyd.	2,218	2,775
liq. cryst.	2,302	2,167
Aluminum sulfate coml., iron-free	71,930	*70,540
	4,636	4,245
Calcium carbide	103,883	82,160
Carbon dioxide, liq., gas, solid	39,833	*39,212
	30,787	30,799
Chlorine gas	379,524	376,636
Hydrochloric acid	90,665	87,561
Hydrofluoric acid	8,997	8,135
Hydrogen peroxide	2,780	2,688
Nitric acid	288,268	268,462
Phosphoric acid	158,247	153,703
Phosphorus, elemental	30,613	31,342
Phosphorus oxychloride	1,983	1,854
Phosphorus trichloride	2,003	1,837
Potash, caustic, liq.	7,935	8,653
Solid	1,684	1,372
Soda ash, syn., light	211,637	223,865
dense	166,222	188,754
Soda ash, natural	64,068	55,541
Soda, caustic, liquid	403,975	406,987
dry	42,393	40,034
Sodium bichromate and chromate	10,377	10,541
Sodium chlorate	7,821	7,558
Sodium hydrosulfite	7,821	7,558
Sodium metal	2,818	2,821
Sodium phosphate, tribasic	3,427	3,503
Meta	5,261	4,827
Tetra	8,990	7,814
Acid pyro	1,616	1,552
Tripoly	55,075	55,202
Sodium silicate	40,904	49,605
Sodium sulfate, anhyd.	23,633	22,853
Glaubers salt	7,280	8,670
Salt cake, crude	66,066	*63,854
Sulfuric acid, gross	1,528,271	1,437,902

* Revised.

CHEMICAL BUYERS REPORT IN SECTION TWO OF THIS ISSUE

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Heavy Chemicals

ing of advances of $4 a ton by one firm and $2 by another, effective April 1.

Nobody is obliged to commit himself until April 15, deadline for drawing up contracts, it is pointed out. And with two conflicting advances on the books, pressure to just "wait and see" is strong.

Spokesmen for two companies say their firms are in favor of an advance, but nothing definite has been decided. Others, so far, have kept their own counsel, though noting, significantly, that a lot of cost increases have accumulated since August 1956, time of the last advance.

Lime—Production broke the 1 million ton barrier in December, reaching an all time high of 1,001,314 tons, up 21 percent from the November level, reports the Mines Bureau.

This was a boost of 37 percent over last December's output, Mines adds.

The full year's total also set a record. At 9,310,527 short tons—against 7,747,616 in '58—1959 output bested the previous record, set in 1956, by 1.5 percent, says Mines.

All consuming outlets except agriculture increased intake in '59. Spectacular, Mines adds, was the gain in chemical and industrial lime. Construction lime was reported up 10 percent, chemical and industrial up 25 percent, refractory up 16 percent, and agricultural down 5 percent.

Drastic declines were recorded in refractory lime output during the steel strike months of July through October, climaxed by a 74 percent drop in August. Upon resumption of steel operations, refractory output rose accordingly, and as steel men moved to meet the strike-incurred deficit, it climbed to an all time record.

There were no price changes during the year, Mines says, citing OPD's weekly listings.

Soda Ash — One company, a leading maker, has turned thumbs down on the $2.50 advance posted last fortnight by a competitor. As the advance doesn't go into effect until April 1, the baulking firm will not be obliged to take an "official" stand before March 15. But a company source, qualified to speak for it, said that sentiment was definitely opposed to a price hike.

Nonferrous Metals

Cobalt — Substantial reductions went into effect March 1 for all grades of cobalt. Granules in kegs are now 25c. a pound below former listings, quoted at $1.50 a pound. Packed in 100 pound cases, granules are $1.52 a pound, and $1.57 in smaller quantities.

Powder is now quoted at $1.82 for 100 and 300 mesh, $1.86 to $1.91 for 400 mesh, depending on carbon content, and $2.32 for extra fine.

Molybdenum—Bureau of Mines has developed a method for casting molybdenum into useful shapes and would like to pass this information onto the trade.

Mines says the successful casting of molybdenum resulted from its own pioneering work in vacuum arc-melting and casting techniques devised for titanium, zirconium, hafnium and other such metals. Only a slight modification was found necessary to handle molybdenum.

A report describing the research is available from the publication-distribution section, Bureau of Mines, 4800 Forbes avenue, Pittsburgh 13, Pa. Ask for Report of Investigations 5555, "Molybdenum Casting Development."

Mercury — Market a little stronger, price range a little tighter at $213 to $214 a flask.

Silver—Quotation steady at its long-standing 91 3/8c. a troy ounce, spot.

Tin — Market steady and unchanged, price holding at $1.01 a pound, spot.

Fiber Law

—Continued from page 7

nytril, a fiber just coming on the market, and vinyon, a fiber which has a very low melting point and can be easily molded.

The new law also requires that textile products containing cotton, linen, silk or other natural fibers be so labeled with percentages of each fiber set out. A further provision is that the country of origin of imported fabrics must be shown.

Although the law went into effect last week, merchants will be permitted to sell any unlabeled stock they have on hand as long as the product does not change in form. This will take months, FTC believes.

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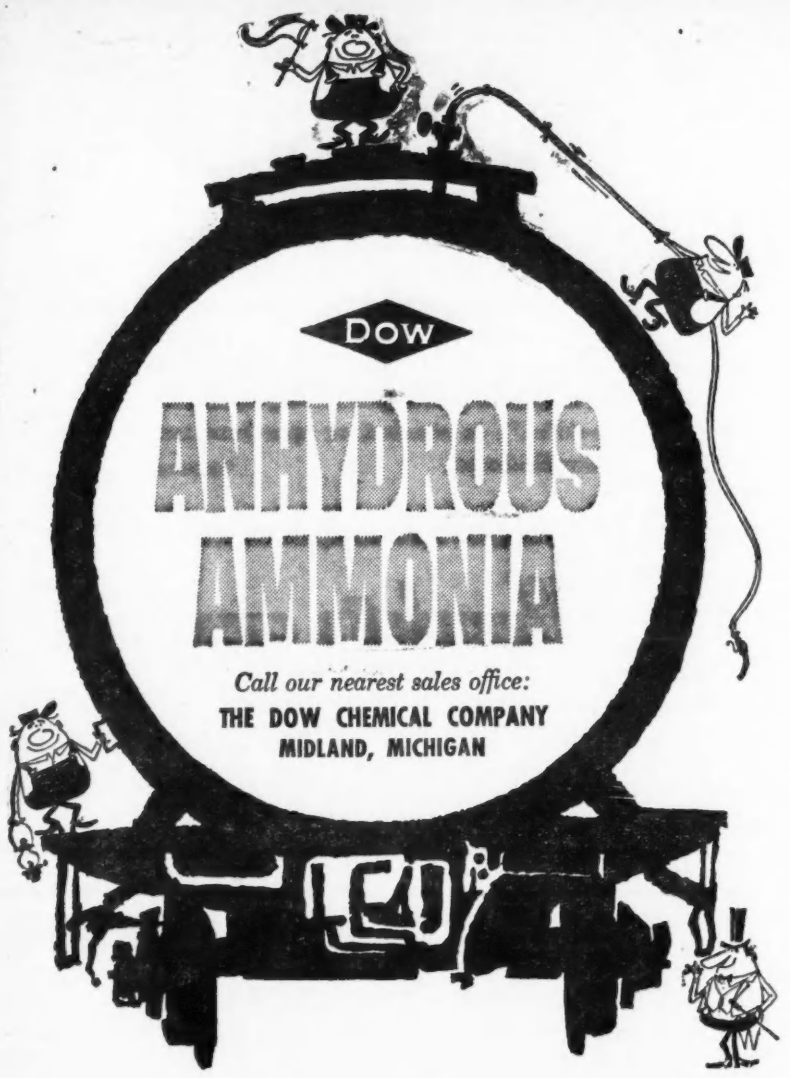

Chemical People Will Watch Legislation on O'Seas Taxes

Chemical companies with foreign subsidiaries will be paying close attention to the house ways and means committee on March 28 when it starts two days of hearings on pending tax legislation affecting overseas units.

The measure under construction is aimed at keeping the foreign tax credit on dividends received by domestic corporations from a foreign subsidiary from becoming so large that the total US and foreign tax on a corporation works out to less than 52 percent.

House Continues Suspension Of Tanning Material Tariffs

The house last week approved a bill (HR 9820) suspending for another three years—through September 30, 1963—duties on tanning extracts.

The measure says that the materials (chestnut extract, for instance) may be brought into this country tariff-free providing they find their way into tanning operations.

Another provision of the bill permits the free importation of two tanning materials—hemlock and eucalyptus extracts—regardless of their ultimate use.

Tennessee Corp. Slates

—Continued from page 3

by the Atlanta, Ga., firm for manufacture of its own "Di-Mon" phosphate and nitrogen fertilizer material.

An additional $1.1 million is being spent at existing East Tampa facilities to double "Di-Mon" capacity, the company reports.

Another $1 million is going into Coppermill, Tenn., facilities to double output of liquid sulfur dioxide.

Color Additives

—Continued from page 3

residue either in the animal after slaughter or in any food product obtained from the living animal, it should be exempted from the provisions of the cancer clause.

The secretary feels that if it can be shown conclusively that a cancer producer in animals can be used harmlessly in their diet and leaves no residue in food consumed by humans, his department should be free to okay its use.

Copper Import Tax Easing Not in Officialdom's Mind

Administration officials say that they have no plans to seek suspension or abolition of the 1.7 cents a pound import tax on copper.

President Eisenhower was reported to have promised government officials in Chile last week that he would mull over a possible suspension of the tariff. Chile, a major exporter of copper to this country, is opposed to the duty.

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Obituaries

Dr. Ezra Jacob Kraus

Dr. Ezra Jacob Kraus, plant scientist who helped develop 2,4-D as a weed spray, died February 28 in Corvallis, Ore. He was seventy-four years old.

From 1934 until his retirement in 1949, Dr. Kraus headed the botany department of the University of Chicago. During World War II he was among a group of scientists working on biological warfare techniques. This work led to his development of 2,4-D (dichlorophenoxyacetic acid) as a weed-killer which left grasses unharmed.

Edward A. Scheer, retired executive of Johns-Manville Corporation, died March 1 in East Meadow, N. Y. He was sixty-six years old.

Dr. Tom D. Spies, malnutrition expert who pioneered the therapeutic use of folic acid and other B vitamins, died February 28 in New York. He was fifty-seven years old.

Edmund R. Teubner, jr., founder and chairman of the board of Philadelphia Asbestos Corporation, died March 1 in Clearwater, Fla. He was seventy-four years old.

Carl T. Ulrich, former executive vice-president, treasurer and director of Kennecott Copper Corporation, died February 28 in New York. He was seventy-four years old.

William Asbury Whitaker, inventor of a process for the flotation of oxidized ores, died March 1 in New York. He was seventy-six years old.

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Drugs, 206,208 bots. Penicillin V Potassium, Bid RFP 7027Q, March 9; 41,500 bots., Thiamine Hydrochloride Injection, Bid RFP 7031Q, March 14; 16,512 bots, Chlorpheniramine Maleate tablets, Bid RFP 7021Q, March 14; (an additional quantity of 50 percent is being reserved for small business under a partial set aside); 21,000 boxes, Water for Injection USP, Bid RFP 7030Q, March 14, Military Medical Supply Agency, 29th St. and 3rd Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rodenticide, Anticoagulant, Concentrates, 18,336 ens., Bid QM-04-468-60-206, March 15; Procurement Div., Sharpe General Depot, Lathrop, Calif.

Sodium Chloride Sodium Bicarbonate Mixture, 236,160 pks., Bid RFP 7028Q, March 14, Military Medical Supply Agency, 29th St. and 3rd Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sodium Calcium Borate, definite quantity, T C period, date of award thru Dec. 15, Bid IFB SFF-15574-60, March 18, Business Service Center, General Services Admin., Region 9, 49 Fourth St., San Francisco 3, Calif.

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Agricultural Chemicals

US Department of Agriculture has set the minimum national average support price for 1960-crop corn at $1.06 per bushel. This price reflects 65 percent of the February, 1960, corn parity price of $1.63 per bushel. Under provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1958, the basis for determining corn price support is ninety percent of the preceding three-year average price of corn received by farmers, but not less than 65 percent of parity. For 1959-crop corn, the national acreage support price was $1.12 per bushel which equaled 90 percent of the three year (1956-58) average.

The 65-percent-of-parity figure determines support on the 1960 crop, however. This is because 90 percent of the preliminary three year average price of $1.16 per bushel is $1.04, a lower figure.

The "forward pricing" provisions of the controlling legislation authorize setting a minimum support price in advance of corn planting time, using the latest information and statistics available. The minimum price of $1.06 per bushel will not be lowered but may be increased if information at the beginning of the corn marketing year (October 1, 1960) indicates a higher support price.

Nonrecourse price support on 1960 corn production will be subject to a $50,000 limitation as required by provisions of the 1960 Agricultural Appropriations Act (Public Law 86-80). A producer will be exempt from the limitation on nonrecourse price support if his 1960 corn acreage is reduced 20 percent below 1959 acreage.

The $50,000 limitation applies only to nonrecourse loans and purchase agreements. Loans will continue to be made in excess of $50,000 on a recourse basis under which the borrower agrees to repay all amounts over $50,000 within 12 months or such later date as may be determined. The law requires the support limitation on all crops in surplus.

Corn will be supported through farm and warehouse-stored loans and purchase agreements, as in past programs. These will be available from harvest time through May 31, 1961.

As in 1959, there will be no acreage allotments on corn or a separate commercial corn-producing area. This change from earlier provisions was approved by producers in a referendum in November, 1958, in accordance with the provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1958.

Corn produced in violation of leases restricting production of surplus crops on Federally-leased lands will not be eligible for price support.

The administration's farm program is supposed to be a red-hot issue in the coming election, though some in the trade doubt it. People care about all the money tied up in warehouses, a source says, but lack of understanding about what the program entails will probably result in widespread apathy.

For their part, the agricultural chemicals trade is very interested. Unlimited acreage on corn, for example, is said to be one of the reasons for the increased use of fertilizer last year. And the higher the support price the more interested the farmer is in growing a big crop. This also requires that he use more fertilizer.

Ammonium Nitrate—December production of fertilizer grade ammonium nitrate was 244,358 short tons, up from 230,551 the previous month, and 214,207 in December, 1958.

Stocks held at producing plants at month's end totaled 177,625 tons, compared with 172,700 on hand thirty days earlier.

Ammonium Sulfate—December production of synthetic ammonium sulfate was 107,948 short tons (includes quantities for one plant previously not reporting), against, 94,454 in November and 89,127 in December, 1958.

At month's end, stocks were 158,816 tons, up from 135,454 tons on November 30. Census bureau reports.

Output of byproduct sulfate in December was 63,422 short tons, against 47,746 in November and 64,766 in December, 1958. Stocks at month's end totaled 98,970 tons, compared with 76,570 a month earlier.

Calcium Phosphate Dibasic—December production of calcium phosphate dibasic, a component in animal feeds, was 21,182 short tons, the Census bureau reports. This compares with 22,771 tons in November and 23,053 tons in December, 1958.

Stocks held at producing plants at year's end totaled 8,209 tons, up from 6,854 on November 30.

Formula feed business is still relatively poor. Pick-up in inquiry is noted in the Southwest and Ohio Valley regions but, in general, sales are depressed. A factor in poor demand is apparently the surplus grains and corn farmers have on hand.

Lime—In December, for the first time on record, monthly production of open-market and captive lime passed 1 million tons (1,001,314). This was 21 percent above the previous month's total and 37 percent higher than in December, 1958, the Bureau of Mines says.

Total output for '59 was 9,310,527 short tons, compared with 7,747,616 tons in '58. This established an alltime record, exceeding the previous high, set in 1956, by 1.5 percent.

Consumption during 1959 increased in all use categories, except agriculture. The decline here amounted to 5 percent.

The Mines' report says that 167,007 tons of lime were used agriculturally in '59, compared with 176,212 tons in '58.

In December, 10,235 tons were used agriculturally, as against 5,819 in November and 14,874 in December, 1958.

Nitrogen—The National Plant Food Institute reports a study showing the significant increase in hay and pasture production resulting from either fall or spring application of fertilizer.

In field trials conducted at Jackson Hole, Wyoming, in cooperation with the University of Wyoming Experiment station, it was determined that fall and spring applications appeared to produce equally good results during the one year test period.

In one trial on mountain meadow, reportedly, the spring and fall applications of 80 pounds nitrogen per acre produced equal amounts of forage—3.14 tons per acre. By comparison, the unfertilized plots produce only 1.55 tons per acre, or less than half the forage produced when fertilizer was used. Another interesting result was the higher protein content resulting from both the spring and fall application of fertilizer, in this particular test averaging 12.56 percent crude protein for the fertilized as compared to only 11.45 percent crude protein for the unfertilized yield.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 6, 1959
110.30	110.30	110.64	112.29

For Current Prices see page 10

Pesticides Output

Following are production statistics reported by the Tariff Commission representing the number of pounds of certain pesticides produced during November and December, 1959:

	December	November
DDT	13,550,158	12,011,921
2,4-D*	3,535,471	3,350,270
Ester & Salts	3,018,295	2,294,467
Acid equivalent	2,307,052	1,638,541
BHC	4,033,760	2,243,306
Gamma isomer	689,166	529,121
Tetraethyliuram sulfides	389,294	609,170
2,4,5-T	—	—

* Includes 2,4-D acid produced, separated and consumed in plant in the manufacture of its derivatives.
A dash (—) indicates information was not available.

CHEMICAL P.A.'S OUTLOOK IN SECTION TWO OF THIS ISSUE

Petroleum Derivatives

The only item of note in the petroleum derivative this week continues to be in the tight supply of benzene. Its tightness has not eased to any great extent despite the efforts of petroleum producers to turn out benzene at full capacity. Stocks, in some cases, are reported to be not up to their pre-strike levels, and some concern has been voiced as to the possibility that some consumers might revert to export sources for their supply of benzene. Meanwhile, producers express confidence in the opinion that the contract price of 34 cents a gallon is not threatened by its present scarcity.

On the other side of the price picture, producers report that the price patterns of xylene holds unchanged. A few weeks ago some softening in the price of xylene occurred in the Detroit area and some trade sources considered further softening spreading to other areas a possibility. For the present at least, most producers feel that the current price patterns of xylene will resist any additional softening tendencies.

The rest of the aromatics and aliphatics remain unchanged in both price listings and supply positions. Toluene stocks are ample for all demands with some looseness reported for some areas. Hexane and mineral spirits supplies continue to be well situated, with prices firm for all grades.

World production of crude petroleum for the first half of 1959 was 3,023 million barrels, output of refined products 3,120 million barrels, and domestic demand 3,095 million barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. During the half year, world petroleum activity outside of the Soviet sphere continued its upward trend of growth.

The total world production of 3,023 million barrels represents an 11 percent increase above the corresponding period in 1959. World domestic demand for refined products of 3,095 million barrels was 8 percent above estimated demand for the first half of 1958. Demand rose 7 percent in the United States and an estimated 9 percent in other countries outside the Soviet sphere.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 6, 1959
104.34	104.34	103.64	104.42

For Current Prices see page 10

Aromatic Solvents

Benzene—The short supply of this aromatic solvent has not been eased to any great extent over the last few weeks. Producers report that benzene remains as tight as ever. Price listings for benzene under contract hold at 34 cents a gallon, while spot material continues to command premuim prices, often hitting around the 40c. a gallon mark, whenever the material is available.

According to the Tariff Commission, petroleum processors produced 20,736,953 gallons of benzene during December, 1959. During the previous month the output was set at 17,174,200 gallons. Cokeoven operators turned out 14,964,424 gallons for the month of December, compared to 8,563,122 gallons for November of last year. Tar distillers accounted for 2,300,522 gallons in December and 1,084,230 gallons in November.

Toluene—The generally loose supply position that has existed in this market for some time continues unchanged. Pointing this is the fact that during the month of December production of toluene from petroleum sources dropped to 15,549,942 gallons from the November level of 19,101,225 gallons. Cokeoven operators on the other hand, increased production from the 1,806,167 gallons in November to 3,062,838 gallons for the last month of 1959.

Xylene—Prices are reported to be unchanged. Supplies are ample for all areas. The Tariff Commission reports that for the month of December, petroleum producers turned out 21,004,501 gallons of xylene. This represents a slight increase from the previous month when production amounted to 20,736,904 gallons. Cokeoven operators accounted for 497,082 gallons for November against 902,820 gallons for December, of the same year.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended Febraury 20, totaled week ended February 20, totaled 251,616,000 barrels according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 248,916,000 barrels the preceding week, this represents an increase of 2,700,000 barrels comprising an increase of 1,812,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 888,000 barrels in stock of foreign crude.

Alphatic Solvents

Hexane—General market conditions remain unchanged. Demand is reported to be at a routine level. Vegetable oil operations which normally account for a major portion of hexane demand has been reduced due to a slowdown in those operations.

Mineral Spirits—Activity in this normally routine market continues unchanged this week. Both odorless and regular mineral spirits demand is well sustained. Quite often however, the odorless mineral spirits is preferred to the regular type by consumers. This particularly true during the colder months when a considerable part of painting activity takes place indoors.

VM&P Naphtha—Under the pressure of competition from narrow cut solvents with narrower boiling ranges, calls for this aliphatic solvent has been slowed. Prices remain the same as in previous weeks with no change anticipated by trade sources.

LPG's

According to the American Petroleum Institute, output of LP gas totaled 378,228,000 gallons for the period February 1-15. Production from refinery sources amounted to 119,829,000 gallons, for the same period. Exactly a year ago the figures were 313,321,000 gallons for LP production while refinery output totaled 94,438,000 gallons.

Butane—As reported by the API, production of this LP gas amounted to 99,323,000 gallons, while output from the refineries totaled 19,430,000 gallons, for the first two weeks of February of this year. Inventories of this LP gas stood at 130,367,000 gallons while stocks at refineries were 31,396,000 gallons for the same period.

Ethane-Ethylene—For the first two weeks of February, production from LP sources totaled 20,839,000 gallons while refinery operations accounted for 15,978,000 gallons according to the API. For the corresponding period a year ago, the output of LP ethane-ethylene was 13,897,000 gallons while refinery output stood at 7,457,000 gallons. Stocks for the first two weeks of February of this year are: LP, 15,852,000 gallons; refinery, 12,430,000 gallons.

Miscellaneous

According to the Bureau of Mines, current reports of the industry for the week ended February 19, 1960 indicate an increase in crude-oil production and an increase in crude runs. According to the API, the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 7,312,000 barrels, an increase of 56,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 8,081,000 barrels were 4,000 barrels above the preceding week.

CHEMICAL BUYERS REPORT IN SECTION TWO OF THIS ISSUE

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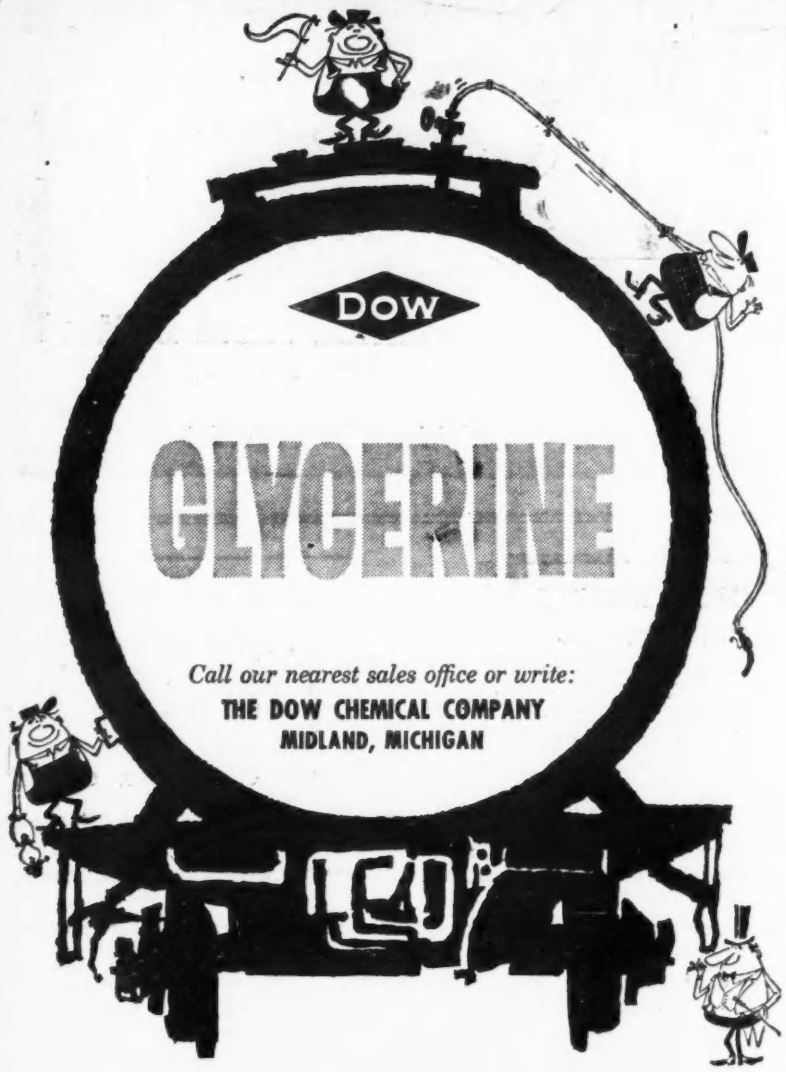

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Aliphatic Organics

A contemplated increase in the price of chlorine will further pressure profit margins in chlorinated solvents, sources say. Whether an increase would be reflected in these markets will depend on how much of an advance is made in chlorine. As of last week there were no changes in sight, but further clarification of the extent of the chlorine change could bring action by the middle of the month. As previously reported, trichloroethylene will go on a delivered basis April 1 on contract. Trade sources see the development as a move to bring the material more in line with other solvents such as prechloroethylene and methylene chloride which are already on a delivered basis.

Production of large volume aliphatic organic chemicals continued a general uptrend in December, according to report of the Tariff Commission. Acetone output was up 5.7 million pounds; butadiene, 10 million and methanol 8 million pounds. An increase in acetic acid production during the month amounted to 4.8 million pounds, while the most impressive gain was reported for acetic anhydride, which moved up 22.8 million pounds.

Glycerine sales in the first two months of the year have been up to expectation, according to most reports. Sources point out that things have been seasonally slow, but that prospects for the year as a whole are very bright. A recovery in the alkyd resins market is expected to spark demand in the first half of the year after the depressed market of the latter part of '59 due to the steel strike. An expected high level of industrial activity in the steel and auto industries in 1960 assures a sharp recovery, sources say.

Acetic Anhydride—December output was 104.5 million pounds, a healthy 22.8 million pounds increase over the total for the previous month. Price has been virtually unmoved over a period of several years. Listing has ranged from 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcars, dlvd. E., since 1952.

Acetone—Despite rising costs over the years, this material has been at 7½c. to 8½c. per pound since 1952. However, sources say pressure for a price increase is offset by keen competition in this as well as in a number of other large volume solvent markets.

Acetonitrile—An 11c. reduction was posted on tankcars, making the new listing 32c. per pound. Carload or truckload of drums is 35c. per pound and less carload lots range from 36½c. to 37c. per pound as to quantity. Prices are on a delivered basis.

Acrylonitrile—Market is unchanged. Last price action in this market was a 3½c. per pound across the board reduction at the first of the year. Suppliers report current withdrawals fair to good and look forward to an increase in volume moving to the textile outlet in the next quarter.

A chemical producer reported reductions in the firm's line of acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene terpolymer resins. The reductions ranged from 7c. to 9c. per pound and were effective March 1.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Acetonitrile, tanks, 11c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 6, 1959
132.42	132.54	132.85	130.67

For Current Prices see page 10

Butadiene—Consumption of new rubber in the United States during December amounted to 141,398 long tons, while production amounted to 130,742 tons and stocks at the close of the month totaled 297,624 tons.

Consumption of dry, natural rubber, was 40,863 long tons and natural rubber latex, 5,487 tons in December.

Consumption of S-type synthetic rubber during the month was 78,902 long tons; butyl, 5,489; neoprene, 6,996 and N-type, 2,696 long tons.

Production of synthetic rubber was 106,853 long tons; butyl, 8,171 tons; neoprene, 11,958 and N-type, 3,760 long tons.

Butylene Glycol—Material continues to find its way to a variety of end uses. As a low cost glycol, this chemical is said to be of particular interest in the preparation of phthalic, maleic and fumaric alkyd resins and polyesters for plasticizers, laminates and coating materials.

Structurally, two non-adjacent hydroxyl groups prevent dehydration and ring closure. Uses range from polyesters and polymeric plasticizers to surface active and coupling agents.

Formaldehyde—Production in December was off 14 million pounds from the previous month, according to reports of the Tariff Commission. Currently producers were reporting market prospects for this month as "slightly better than last." Prices are steady and unchanged from previous report.

Molasses — Molasses supplies of 546 million gallons for 1959 were 5 percent less than in 1958, according to annual market summary of the Department of Agriculture.

The price relation of molasses to other carbohydrate feeds continued more favorable during the year as prices of molasses dropped more than prices for other carbohydrates. Molasses used for livestock feeding declined slightly, while use in the production of alcohol and other distilled spirits dropped sharply, the department said.

During the week just past markets for feeding cane molasses were weak in the Gulf and midwest states. Distributors

Organic Chemicals Output: December

The following figures, in pounds, represent output of specified organic chemicals in November and December, 1959, as reported by the Tariff Commission.

	December	November
Acetic Acid:		
Synthetic	60,365,528	55,567,124
Natural (wood distillation)	**	**
Acetic anhydride	104,528,853	81,737,140
Acetone	66,281,870	60,595,554
Acrylonitrile	21,044,419	19,918,544
1,3-Butadiene (rubber grade)	174,475,990	164,520,769
Carbon disulfide	47,969,497	47,612,695
Carbon tetrachloride	32,859,594	31,608,910
Ethanolamines (Mono-, di-, and tri)	11,813,769	10,203,390
Ethyl acetate (85 percent)	10,753,896	7,495,097
Ethylene glycol	105,406,264	59,114,117
Formaldehyde (37 percent by weight)	140,887,785	154,845,951
Methanol:		
Synthetic	*165,935,488	157,832,569
Natural (wood distillation)	**	**
Pentaerythritol	5,200,434	5,590,062
Perchloroethylene	17,910,958	15,503,404
Propylene glycol	14,915,887	10,868,482
Trichloroethylene	30,497,842	30,956,743

** Data not reported.

CHEMICAL P.A.'S OUTLOOK IN SECTION TWO OF THIS ISSUE

Aliphatic Organics

were inclined to force the pace, which seemed to be responsible for the weakening influence.

Imports of feed and industrial molasses totaled 17.6 million gallons during December, 1959, compared to 15.4 million in November and 24.9 million in December of 1958.

This brought imports of feed and industrial molasses for '59 up to 279.5 million gallons as against 334.4 million imported in 1958.

Pentaerythritol—Producers report an uptrend in prospect for the coming month. The improvement is a reflection of a better alkyd resins outlet. These consumers, who found it difficult to get phthalic anhydride during the strike and often had to pay premium prices when they could get it, were operating on minimum inventories on all their resin components. Now, they have begun to rebuild depleted inventories, sources report.

Succinic Anhydride—A 23c. price reduction at the beginning of the month brought the price of this material down to 51c. per pound in truckload quantity and 52c. per pound in less than truckload lots.

It is felt that the new low price will encourage use in pigments, pharmaceutical intermediates, corrosion preventives, photographic chemicals, lube oil additives and insect repellents.

Reactions of the compound, sources say, commend re-examination by chemists working with esters, acyl compounds and lactones as well as intermediates leading to five-membered cyclic structures.

Additional capacity to produce is expected to come on stream in the near future and should uses develop as anticipated further price reductions could bring the price down to the 30c. to 40c. per pound range.

Trichloroethylene — As previously reported, a major producer announced a change in shipping terms on this material. Effective April 1 on contract, trichlor will be 12¾c. per pound, delivered, as against the old price of 12c. a pound with freight equalized.

Trade observers view the change as a move to bring trichloroethylene more in line with other chlorinated solvents already on a delivered basis such as perchloroethylene and methylene chloride.

The new schedule is expected to bring a price dividend to some consumers, especially those in midwest states.

A proposed increase in the price of chlorine for the next quarter is of more than passing interest to producers of chlorinated solvents. Profit margins on solvents have come under increasing pressure from rising costs to a point where it is felt that no additional expense could be absorbed.

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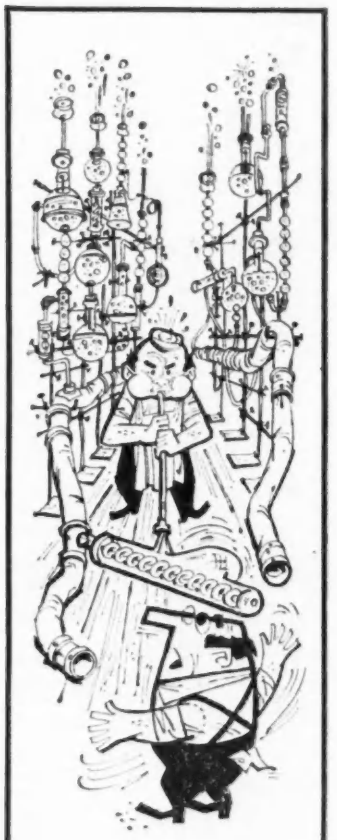

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COAL CHEMICALS

Coal Chemicals

Pricing in the phthalic anhydride market remains unsettled. Developments during the week included an announcement by a major producer that the firm's listing on phthalic anhydride would remain unchanged at the 17 cents per pound level for flake material in bags, carload. Another major supplier of PA reported that the price would be advanced 2 cents per pound, effective April 1. A major coaltar naphthalene source reported 78 degree material will be advanced 1 cent to 6 cents a pound, tankcars, effective April 1. Other producers said the matter was under study.

A producer reported a 10 cent hike in maleic anhydride. New price from this source will be 38¼ cents a pound, drums, carload. Installation of new equipment for expanded production makes the increase necessary, the company reports.

Isophthalic acid and phthalate plasticizers figure in possible price advances before the middle of the month.

The stubborn shortage of benzene continues to hang on. Major consumers were taking in as much material as they were able to get. Export demand remained strong. A major buyer of benzene recently reported that a twenty-three mile pipeline had been installed to transport benzene from a dockside site to consuming plant. The benzene would be preheated and the pipeline insulated with polystyrene and saran to prevent freezing of the solvent in transit. The line is expected to be put in service sometime this spring.

A major tar distiller recently announced that the company's phenol capacity at Philadelphia would be expanded. Recent months have seen a number of producers announce expansions or updating of existing facilities.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended March 6 would amount to 93.1 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 2,654,000 net tons of steel. Output in the week previous was 2,690,000 tons, 2,683,000 in the comparable week one month ago and 2,556,000 net tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 6, 1959
118.40	118.40	118.40	118.55

For Current Prices see Page 10

Basic Products

Benzene—A major consumer of benzene will put a 23-mile pipeline into service sometime this spring for transporting benzene from Bay City to Midland, Mich. The benzene will be preheated and the pipeline insulated with polystyrene and saran in order to prevent freezing of the solvent in transit. In service, it is estimated the line would hold eight million gallons of benzene.

p-Cresol—Suppliers report facilities are running full to supply trade requirements. Consumers have had to buy for immediate need plus some inventory replacement. Price in unchanged.

Naphthalene—A major source of coaltar naphthalene reported that the price of 78 degree material would be advanced 1c. effective April 1. New price will be 6c. a pound, tankcars. In other quarters the situation was under study.

The last change in this market was a 2c. per pound drop in February, 1959, following the 4c. drop in phthalic anhydride.

The current advance is in line with a 2c. boost in phthalic which has been set for April 1 by some producers.

No improvement in naphthalene imports is in prospect for this year and possibly beyond, sources say. There is no change in the opinion of veteran observers that the market will remain tight for the balance of '60. The end of the year could see some material going into inventory, it is said.

High-purity, sulfur-free naphthalene is the aim of both established suppliers and budding petroleum sources. With newer phthalic plants, utilizing a fluid-bed converter, sulfur-free naphthalene is an important part of the operation, sources report.

A major tar distiller is currently building a 60-million-pound-per-year plant which would produce desulfurized naphthalene using a pressure dehydrogenation process.

Phenol—A major tar distiller recently announced that the firm would expand its phenol capacity at Philadelphia. The added capacity is expected on stream by the end of the year. Current capacity at the location is estimated at about 45 million pounds.

Steady growth in the market, reductions in the price of phenol and continued increases in raw material, labor and handling costs has caused most major producers in the field to schedule "debottlenecking" or expansion projects for the coming year.

Pyridine—Producers are still pressed to supply the market. Demand for pyridine for export is strong. Price is unchanged at 65c. per pound in tankcars.

Tariff Commission reported tar distillers and cokeoven operators production of refined two degree pyridine amounted to 167,499 pounds during the month of December.

Tar Acids—Observers report some prospect of improvement in these markets over the balance of the quarter. Trading in February was dull. Tar distillers say the initial weeks of March will probably remain slow from a volume standpoint.

Output of refined cresylic acid last year was nearly 60 million pounds, despite the four month steel strike. This was a 13 million pound increase over the 47 million pounds produced during 1958.

Xylene—The market is unchanged. Production rate has continued to climb. Tariff Commission reported production for last year from petroleum and coaltar

Aromatic Chemicals Output: December

Figures for benzene, xylene and toluene include cokeoven operators, tar distillers and petroleum operators. Creosote oil statistics include distillate, as such, and creosote content of solution, on 100%-creosote basis.

	December 1959	December 1958	Preliminary Total 1959	Total 1958
Benzene ..... gals.	33,001,899	29,698,807	324,276,224	287,184,719
Creosote, oil ..... gals.	9,087,990	9,081,286	89,116,321	105,879,589
Cresols, m-p and o-m-p fractions ..... lbs.	3,179,195	3,070,676	33,440,024	27,395,504
Cresylic acid, refined, all sources ..... lbs.	5,617,223	4,463,039	59,609,835	47,006,911
Dodecylbenzene ..... lbs.	45,114,087	45,388,796	491,968,860	453,734,931
Monochlorobenzene ..... lbs.	45,391,887	37,266,173	539,285,780	376,786,423
Naphthalene, crude ..... lbs.	41,775,605	28,390,812	403,252,525	318,896,780
Phenol, tech. and USP ..... lbs.	*69,065,847	*52,618,672	*675,103,267	*543,857,319
Phthalic anhydride ..... lbs.	26,482,715	29,571,170	345,340,874	304,054,958
Styrene monomer ..... lbs.	151,821,386	*124,698,357	1,458,950,838	*1,208,532,457
Toluene ..... gals.	18,921,750	22,067,753	241,567,681	209,681,351
Xylene ..... gals.	21,907,321	21,564,222	226,535,517	212,957,933

* Partly estimated.

CHEMICAL BUYERS REPORT IN SECTION TWO OF THIS ISSUE

Coal Chemicals

sources amounted to 226.5 million gallons, a 13.6 million gallon increase over the previous year. Competitive conditions in the midwest forced a 1½c. per gallon reduction at Detroit last month. No other changes have been forthcoming.

Dyes

Dyes—A major producer of dyes reported development of a new leveling agent which can be used with neutral dyes to obtain level and solidly dyed shades on wool and nylon stocks, yarns or fabrics.

The agent is applied with the dye under processing conditions at a pH of 4-6 with neutral dyes. The striped or Barre effect encountered in dyeing nylon carpeting is eliminated and the soft hand of wool is retained, the company says. Use of the salt is also expected to solve similar problems in dyeing such other forms of nylon as hosiery and sweaters.

Unlike other leveling agents, the new material does not act as a retarding agent and allows the colorant to dye rather than to stain the cloth. As a result, shades may be matched by adding color in process, a procedure not possible with other agents of this type.

Intermediates

Chlorinated Benzenes—Trade sources say it is still too early to say what effect, if any, an advance in the price of chlorine will have in these markets. Certainly, costs will be increased but whether or not it will force price increases in other chemicals is speculative.

Maleic Anhydride—A producer has raised the price of maleic anhydride 10c. per pound across the board, effective immediately on spot, April 1 on contract. New schedule from this source lists maleic at 38¼c. per pound in carload of drums.

The producer points out that installation of costly equipment for increased production has made the increase necessary.

Other sources maintained schedules unchanged from previous report. Last change in this market was a decline of 4¾c.-5¼c. per pound, as to quantity, effective January 1.

Melamine—A major producer will build a 6 million pounds per year plant for the production of melamine in England. The new unit will be located at Gosport, England, adjacent to the company's pharmaceutical plant. The plant is scheduled for completion by early next year.

Construction of the new unit will give British manufacturers of moulding compounds, laminating resins and other derivatives a new source of supply, the company points out. Melamine resins in Britain are used largely for plastic laminates for table and counter tops and in molding compounds for plastic dinnerware, appliance casings and industrial uses.

Phthalic Anhydride — Developments during the week included one major producer's announcement that the firm's prices on phthalic anhydride will remain unchanged. In this quarter it is felt that heavy pressure to supply the market has passed a peak and may hit a downtrend before too many months have passed. In addition, while growth in the market is expected to continue steady, it will not match the rate at which expansions and additions to capacity are being made.

Another major producer reported that prices would be increased 2c. per pound, effective April 1. To date the various producers have reported three phthalic anhydride schedules. They are as follows:

- Tankcars, molten, 16½c. per pound; carload, bags, 17c. and less carload, same packing, 18c. per pound.
- Tankcars, molten, 18½c. per pound; carload, bags, 19c. and less carload, same packing, 20c. per pound.
- Tankcars, molten, 20½c. per pound; carload, bags, 21c. and less carload, same packing, 22c. per pound.

Prices are on a freight equalized basis. Material is on allocation, but suppliers have made good strides towards restoring market balance.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ended March 6, was as follows:

Ammonium liquor	lbs.	839,475
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	35,304,625
Benzene	gals.	3,404,541
Coaltar	gals.	18,606,382
Crude chemical oil	gals.	544,104
Solvent naphtha	gals.	108,820
Toluene	gals.	761,746
Xylene	gals.	217,641

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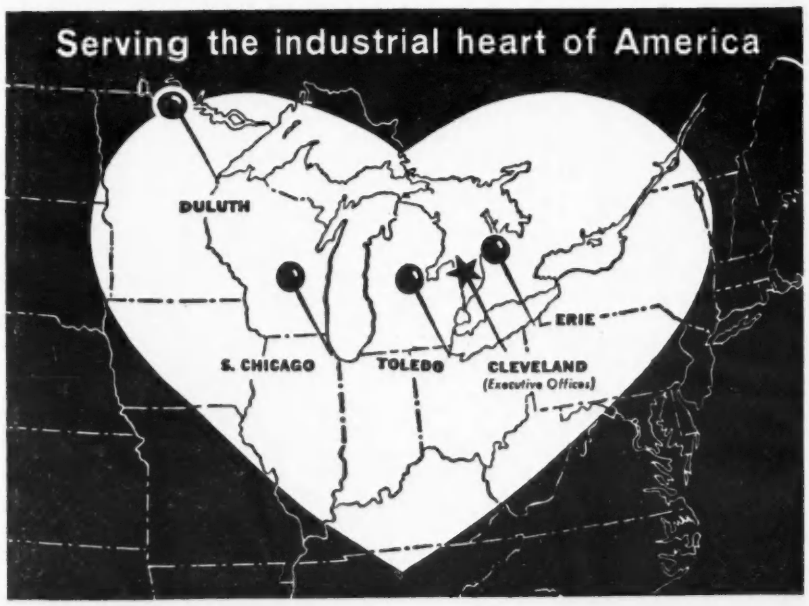

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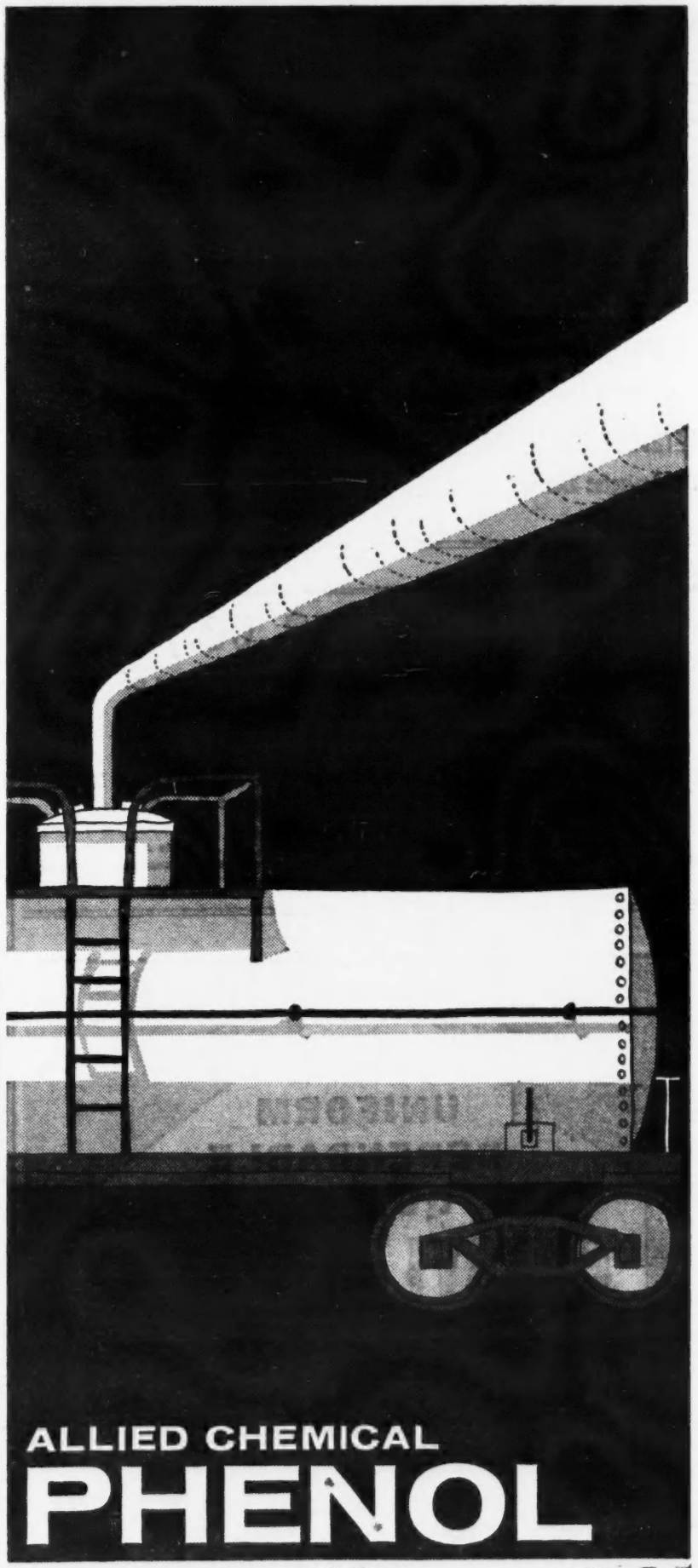

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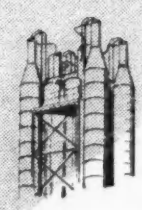

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Butylated Hydroxytoluene Gets Okay for Rice by FDA

To assure better flavor in "enriched parboiled rice," Food & Drug Administration will allow a small amount of butylated hydroxytoluene, a chemical preservative, to be used as an optional ingredient.

The agency points out that the same chemical has been used for several years in other foods such as breakfast cereals and shortenings.

The chemical preservative has been found in industry tests to retard rancidity and maintain the flavor of parboiled rice.

The amount of butylated hydroxytoluene that may be used for this purpose may not exceed 3/1,000ths of one percent by weight of the rice content.

FDA's order becomes effective on April 26 unless it is stayed in whole or part by the filing of written objections.

CCDA Meeting to Feature Fictional Company's History

Commercial Chemical Development Association has put together a fictional case history in commercial chemical development to feature its forthcoming annual New York meeting. The session will be held March 16 and 17 at the Plaza hotel.

A mythical chemical corporation will be discussed by development committee members and audience in respect to research, engineering, market development and sales. This will ocupy the entire day of March 17.

A social hour, annual banquet, and presentation of the 1960 CCDA Honor Award will follow that evening.

Kintner Alerts DCAT

—*Continued from page 7*

clean your house entirely of all practices subject to question," the FTC chief said.

Pointing to restrictive legislation introduced in the last session of congress, Mr. Kintner noted that the commission has historically opposed all measures that have "the intent to foster monopoly to foreclose markets, or to stabilize prices."

But, he added, industry must look to its own responsibilities under the antitrust laws "if competitive free enterprise is to remain the basic regulator" of the economy.

A Bouquet for PMA

In this connection, he complimented the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association on its recently announced "good citizen" program.

Collusion between competitors and deceptive representation of products threatened to undermine the free enterprise system, the FTC chief feels.

Turning to a bill pending in the senate that would require certain corporations to file advance notice of price increases to be followed by public hearings, Mr. Kintner registered FTC's firm opposition.

He described the bill as impractical, ineffectual, and said that it might even deter corporations from posting price reductions when such would otherwise be in order.

The bill, he declared, if enacted, "would put the government permanently in the price-fixing business to an extent never before seriously considered except in periods in national emergencies."

IN CHARGE: Harold R. Horner, named by Jefferson Chemical Company, Houston, Tex., to take charge of the Conroe plant just acquired from Gulf Oil Corporation.

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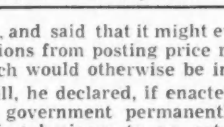

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Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties

There has been a race between the growth in demand for emulsion and latex products and advancements in technology. This includes not only the whole spectrum of styrene/butadiene latices but also the gamut of synthetic-resin-suspended particles in aqueous media. Acrylic, vinyl and other classes of homopolymer and copolymer products—taking in both internally and externally plasticized—have been finding ever increasing new fields of applications. Some of the industries encouraging the boom in emulsions and latices are the paint, textile and paper industries. The type of emulsions discussed below are polyvinyl acetate emulsions, which are described by producers as having advantages over other resins due to their mechanical and compounding stability and their stability over a wide pH and temperature range.

Trade named sizing agents continue to be moving well. Observers generally feel that this industry is leaning more and more on synthetically-produced chemical products, each designed to do a specific job in industrial applications better than anything heretofore available.

Effective March 15 is a two-cent-per-pound increase in the price of **"Rhozyme B-6."** Manufactured by Rohm & Haas Company, new listing of **"Rhozyme B-6"** will be 52½ cents per pound, drums, carload or truckload; 53 cents, 155-pound drums; and 63 cents for smaller quantities.

WHAT'S REPORTED ON HERE

Though coverage in the Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties market report encompasses twenty classes of chemicals, only a few of them are mentioned in this issue Here's the entire list:

Adhesives, antibacterials and fungicides, antifoaming agents, antioxidants, antistatic agents, blowing agents, catalysts and accelerators, chelating agents, chemically processed oils, emulsions and latexes, enzymes, fatty acid derivatives, feed supplements, filtering materials, ion exchange resins, surfactants, synthetic waxes, textile chemicals, thickening and suspending agents, and ultraviolet absorbers.

If you have suggestions for any additional materials that might be included in this section, write OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S Technical Editor, 30 Church street, New York 7.

Emulsion & Latexes

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company has on the market the **"Geon"** latices. These are colloidal dispersions of vinyl chloride polymers and copolymers in water. They are supplied as water dispersions of about 59 percent total solids and average viscosity ranging from 20 to 37 centipoises. Resin particles are said to be true colloids of spherical shape and about 0.2 microns in diameter.

This division of B. F. Goodrich Company claims that **"Geon"** latices are designed for the coating, impregnation and saturation of fibrous materials like fabrics, paper, leather and non-woven constructions. Products treated with the material are said to have good abrasion resistance and tensile strength, excellent washing properties, and the ability to withstand effects of flame, water, oils, or solvents.

Goodrich has on the market three types of **"Geon"** latices:

Firstly, **"Geon resin latices 151, 351, and 352"** are described as being dispersions of unplasticized vinyl resins requiring the addition of a plasticizer emulsion before processing.

Next are the **"Geon plastic latices 576, 580x12, and 552."** These, explains Goodrich, are preplasticized and will form a film at processing temperatures. Applicable as supplied, they can also be modified with additional compounding.

Thirdly, are Goodrich's **"Geon internally plasticized latices 652** and **450x167** which form films with optimum features at room temperature.

Being more specific about these groups, the company advises that the plastic and resin **"Geon"** latices be fused at a temperature range of from 240 to 320°F. for best results.

With regard to the internally plasticized **"Geon"** latices, Goodrich reports that these need no fusing, however drying time is usually accelerated by application of heat. Temepratures ranging from 175 to 225°F. should be employed when forced drying.

Morningstar-Paisley, Inc., has on the market a line of emulsions called **"Vinymuls." Three** of the more popular of these polyvinyl acetate emusions are water dispersions of the resin: **"Vinymul No. 2650, No. 2230,** and **No. EK-222."**

The first one, **"Vinymul No. 2050,"** has a minimum total solids content of 55 percent; weight of 9.2 pounds per gallon; a viscosity range of 1200 to 1500 cps; a particle size of 1 to 5 microns; a pH of 4.5 to 5.5. It is said to be nonionic in character and to have fair water resistance and form a cloudy to dull film.

Morningstar-Paisley's **"Vinymul No. 2230"** is the same as **"No. 2050"** in solids content, weight, particle size, pH, film qualities, nonionic nature, and water resistance. Only varying point is its viscosity which ranges from 2500 to 3000 cps.

The company goes on to say that **"Vinymul No. 2050** and **2230"** are useful for compounding into fast setting resin-based adhesives, exhibiting stability to heat and light and compatibility with extenders, thickeners and plasticizers.

The other emulsions, **"Vinymul No. EK-222,"** has a minimum total solids content of from 52 to 55 percent; viscosity ranging from 1500 to 2500 cps.; a pH range of 4.5 to 5.5; and it is water resistant and anionic in nature. Morningstar-Paisley describes **"Vinymul No. EK-222"** as being the free-filming type which is commonly used for water-resistance coatings, textile finishes and as a vehicle for water-base paints.

A fourth Morningstar-Paisley emulsion is **"Vinymul EK-438."** Developed for the gumming trade, this dextrin-compatible form will tolerate low or high soluble dextrins in all proportions.

Sizings

Warp sizes put out by Seydel-Woolley & Co. are trade named **"Seyco."** **"Seyco 22"** is described as being a tan paste emulsifiable in hot starch solutions of wide viscosity.

Chemically, **"Seyco 22"** is said to be a balanced one-piece compound containing softeners and 54 percent lubricants emulsified with binders, hydroscopic salts, preservative and defoaming agents.

"Seyco 22," continues Seydel-Woolley, is designed to give extra lubrication and its effect on starches and similar film formers is modified to allow higher concentrations of lubricant with respect to starch without causing undue size and fiber shedding. This is claimed to be especially beneficial where a large majority of end breakage is caused by sized knots and gouts adjacent ends.

According to Seydel-Woolley, the hygroscopic agents in **"Seyco 22"** resist ill effects to the size from overdrying on the slasher such as occurs when running at slow speeds. The preservative is adequate. However, the company states that the preservative will interfere with the effect of enzymes on starch. Where enzymes are used for thinning agents, Seydel-Woolley recommends that **"Seyco 22"** not be added to the size until boiling temperature is reached.

Concerning application, Seydel-Woolley suggests **"Seyco 22"** for use on light yarns where gouts and knots tend to cause the better part of yarn breakage. Furthermore, it has been used successfully on all types of cotton and rayon weaves. With regard to usage, the company reports that **"Seyco 22"** is most often used on a basis of from 8 percent to 14 percent on the weight of starch or film former used.

Seydel-Wooley's **"Seyco 21"** is the same product as **"Seyco 22"** except that the preservative used will not affect enzymes and where enzyme thinners are used,

—*Continued on page 62*

CHEMICAL P.A.'S OUTLOOK IN SECTION TWO OF THIS ISSUE

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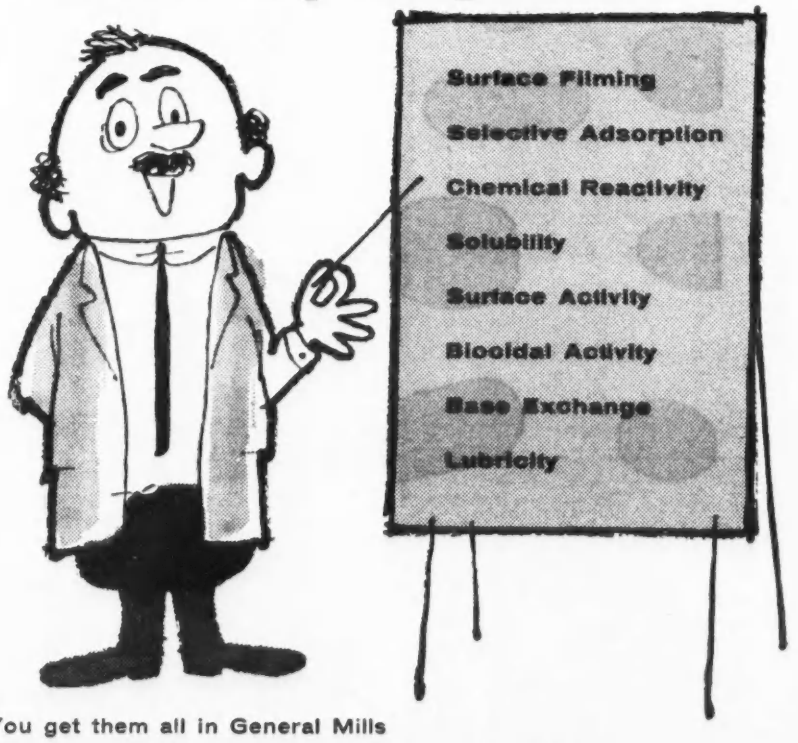

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

A leading producer has expanded production facilities for benzocaine, N.F., a local anesthetic. The firm's new unit has a capacity of 10,000 pounds per month and turns out a 99.9 percent pure product, reportedly. Used in ointments and other applications sources prefer not to talk about, benzocaine has a relatively broad if not large market. Just about every pharmaceutical house buys some material, it's said, and despite reports of dwindling usage, at least as much benzocaine is sold today as was twenty years ago before the introduction of competitive materials.

Imports of benzocaine have been a thorn in the side of domestic manufacturers for some time now, forcing the latter to compete on a price basis. Current listing is $3.25 per pound for a 100-pound quantity, freight allowed to all points in the continental US. But depending upon the size of the order and competitive conditions, trading at slightly under this quote is possible.

Market for procaine hydrochloride is understood to be highly competitive. According to one report, prices have just about reached the cost level with no immediate reversal in the trend likely. Procaine is used to some extent as an anesthetic but its largest outlet is procaine penicillin, another rather weak market.

Prices for foreign-source sulfanilamide have been boosted about 10 cents per pound, following a recent 20 cents advance in the domestic schedule. Supplies are said to be so tight that only forward commitments are being booked.

Demand for vitamins for both pharmaceutical and food uses is strong but keen competition among domestic manufacturers and from cheaper imported material is still noted. Price weakness is not as apparent as formerly, however, because a series of price reductions last year established schedules at very low levels.

In keeping with a trend noted as far back as 1955, consumption of both ascorbic acid and pyridoxine increased substantially last year. Food uses accounted for ascorbic's gain, multiple vitamin preparations for B_6.

Brucine—There's only limited interest in brucine sulfate, according to a recent report from a dealer here. It may be, of course, that users—manufacturers of denatured alcohol (SD-40) for example—are importing direct from European sources.

Some months back, the continual shortage of brucine spurred research on a synthetic replacement. But if the scientists have come up with anything suitable, it has not yet been disclosed.

Degras—Neutral degras is currently priced at anywhere from 19c. to 23c. a pound for a 400-pound drum. The range reflects the lowest and the highest price reported by the several suppliers here.

Used almost exclusively in the manufacture of lanolin, neutral degras is turned out as a by-product by about twenty-five US woolen mills. Total output is inadequate to fill demand, however, so foreign material is regularly brought in.

Common degras, listed at 12c. per pound, is in good demand; supplies, though, are limited. There is thus the possibility of higher prices. In the past, the price has been as high as 17c., but when it gets up that far, a trade source says, it usually means there's no material to sell.

Although its market has grown progressively smaller due to the uncertainty of supply and jumping-jack prices, common degras is still used in good quantity in anti-corrosion agents and adhesives.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 6, 1959
60.35	60.35*	60.22	61.15

*Revised.

For Current Prices see Page 10

Diethylstilbestrol—USDA has offered to buy 2,298,142 additional pounds of frozen ready-to-cook poultry which had been treated with diethylstilbestrol. The department is mailing contracts to persons or firms who offered the poultry.

The amount of stilbestrol-treated poultry which USDA has offered to buy now totals approximately 11,006,500 pounds at an average price of 43.46c. per pound.

Menthol—The menthol story was unchanged last week. Prices remained high, offerings from Brazil limited, buying interest strong.

Dealers' schedules differed but not significantly. Taking into account the several quotes heard, one would suspect that Brazilian menthol was being traded at a range of $8 to $8.40 a pound; Japanese at $10.50 to $12; Formosan at $8.50; laevo synthetic at $7 to $7.50.

One dealer reported Brazilian at $9 to $10 per pound and while this range was not otherwise quoted last week, it is entirely possible that this will be the schedule in a few weeks.

Penicillin—Another synthetic penicillin is now on the market. Called "Chemipen," it's believed to be related if not the same chemically as the two previously announced—"Syncillin" and "Maxipen."

To be sold to doctors, druggists and hospitals, "Chemipen" is the property of a leading antibiotics producer currently offering a line of bulk fermentation penicillins. It will probably continue to offer this line indefinitely.

Market for procaine and potassium penicillins is still "strictly competitive," though it appears that producers are trying hard to get the $21 per billion unit price quoted during the past several months.

Prices are a rather disconcerting matter, a trade source says. One day you'll hear a low price, the next you can't find anybody who's trading at less than $21.

Procaine Hydrochloride—In this highly competitive market, prices have taken a continual beating and some sources fear now that listings are approaching—if they haven't already reached—the cost level. At any rate, the profit outlook is gloomy.

It must be emphasized, of course, that this pessimistic—perhaps realistic—report is not general with the trade. Some

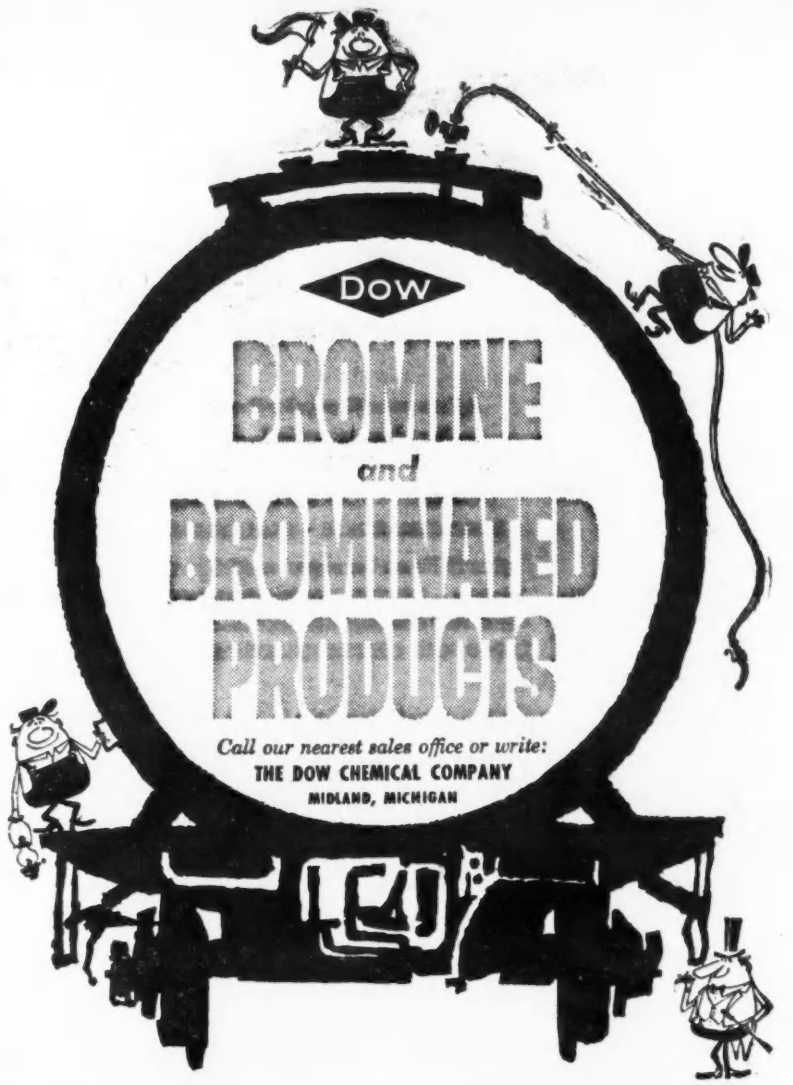
Drugs and Fine Chemicals Output: December

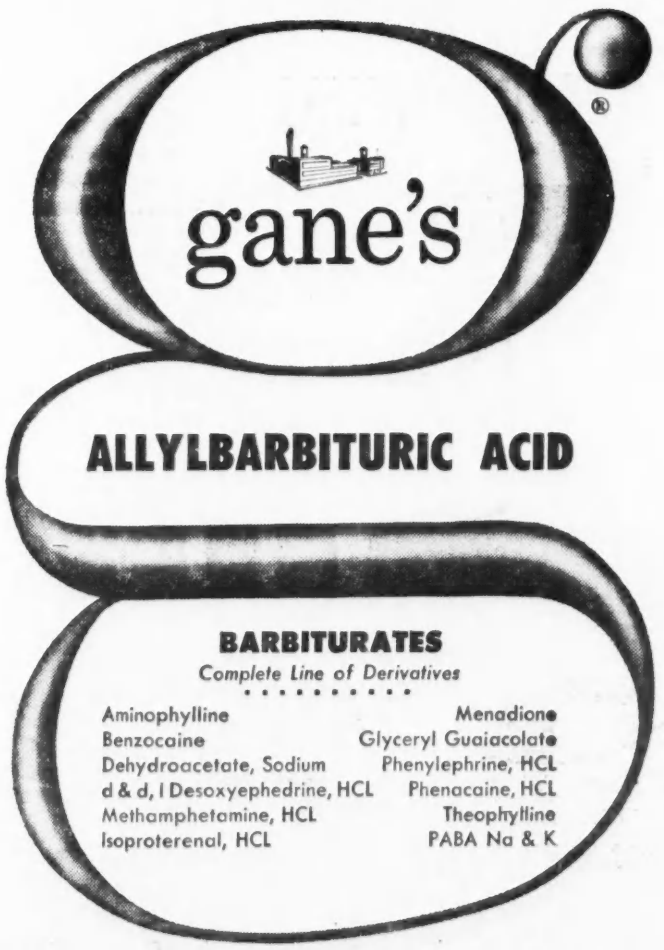
Following statistics for selected fine chemicals and drugs were compiled by the Tariff Commission. Figures relate to the production of bulk material only.

		December	November
Acetylsalicylic acid	lbs.	1,805,439	1,677,068
Ascorbic acid and salts	lbs.	569,973	449,126
Dihydrostreptomycin	gms.	17,246,059	*
Niacin and amide	lbs.	368,663	270,616
Penicillin salts	million-units	51,422,634	43,339,909
Pyridoxine	lbs.	6,197	*
Streptomycin	gms.	13,649,457	*
Sulfa drugs	lbs.	487,374	450,405
Tetracycline	gms.	12,469,120	*
Thiamin derivatives	lbs.	33,043	21,429

* Data not reported.

CHEMICAL BUYERS REPORT IN SECTION TWO OF THIS ISSUE





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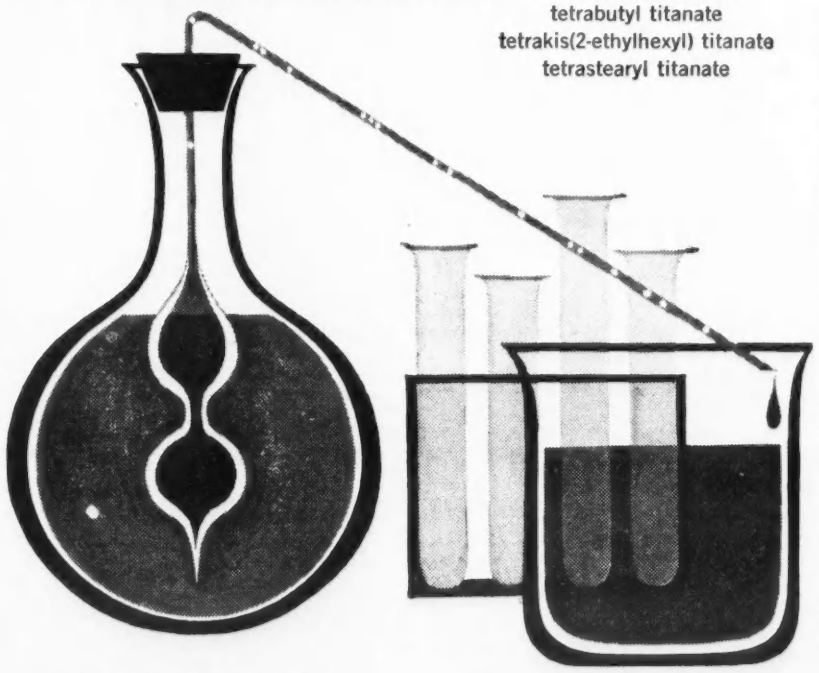

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sources maintain that all is well in the procaine hydrochloride market.

While some procaine is used as an anesthetic, the bulk of production reportedly goes into the manufacture of procaine penicillin, which, having been a pretty weak market over the past year, may help to explain the weakness in procaine prices.

Sulfanilamide—The 20c. per pound price advance recently posted by a domestic producer has occasioned a rise in imported sulfanilamide prices. Up approximately 10c. per pound, foreign-source material like the domestic is said to be in tight supply. So much so in fact that only forward commitments are being booked, according to a report from a usually well-informed trade member.

A long-time big leaguer in sulfa drugs indicated recently that it had not taken any action on sulfanilamide prices for the simple reason that it was not then offering the chemical. Whether the firmer market will induce the firm to return to the marketplace is not known.

It is sometimes true that the more producers competing for any given market the greater the tendency to price weakness. This type of thinking may delay the firm's reentry in the market.

Vitamins—In general, vitamin demand is strong but competition among domestic manufacturers as well as from importers is as keen, in some instances keener, than ever. And it looks like the only solution to the latter problem is low prices.

US makers can't logically expect much help from the government in the form of import restrictions. Only recently, the Treasury department rejected charges that Japanese folic acid was being dumped on these shores at unfair prices. Involved in the department's decision, according to speculation, was the treaty then being negotiated between the US and Japan.

Increased consumption of vitamins B_6 (pyridoxine hydrochloride) and C (ascorbic acid) during 1959 is reported. Volumewise, C was much bigger but percentagewise increases for the two vitamins were roughly similar.

The expanding market for B_6 noted since 1955, is attributed in part to medical findings that infants under six months of age frequently were deficient in B_6 which one maker calls the "happy baby vitamin." Symptoms of this deficiency—wakefulness, irritability, regurgitation, gastric pain, convulsions—were at one time attributed to lack of B_1 and B_2.

Vitamin C, of course, has found a large and still expanding market in beverages, particularly canned fruit juices. As a manufacturer points out in its advertising, the "Fortified with Vitamin C" label on a bottle or can "immediately attracts the attention of shoppers on the lookout for extra value and nutrition."

While reports have been received that massive doses of vitamin C are helpful in preventing or getting rid of the common cold, there is not yet sufficient clinical proof for doctors to prescribe it as a definite remedy. But many M.D.'s, it's believed, feel there's enough evidence to suggest to their sniffling, coughing patients that "C" may be helpful.

Botanicals

Beset by labor difficulties, one botanicals firm last week was doing no manufacturing. It was able to continue shipments, however. Other suppliers reported generally good demand and steady prices. Particularly active, they said, were agar, belladonna root, gum arabic, and witch hazel leaves.

Despite occasional reports that botanicals are a dying business, one firm is expanding its operations and, according to a recent *New York Times* article, several pharmaceutical houses are doing some intensive research and traveling far afield to find some of the exotically named materials.

Imports detained by the Food and Drug Administration at the Port of New York during the two week period ended February 26 included 6 bags of karaya gum, 1,943 bags of orange peel, 286 cases of papain, and, at Philadelphia, 60 bags of licorice root.

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Lilly Forms Marketing Unit, Puts George Varnes at Helm

Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., has organized a new subsidiary—Elanco Products Company—to market company products to agriculture and industry.

Operated as a subsidiary of Eli Lilly, Elanco will have George L. Varnes at its helm. Mr. Varnes was formerly executive director of Lilly's agricultural and industrial products division.

With Lilly since 1940, Mr. Varnes has also served as manager of materials control, general manager of operations, and executive director of operations planning, among other positions.

Sulfur Export Corp.

—*Continued from page 4*

poration, enabling US producers to compete with Mexican—and now French—competition on the world market.

The vessel hauling the record-smashing cargo is the H. L. Lorentzen, named for her owner's father, on her maiden voyage. Since she arrived in Port Sulphur in ballast, this is her first money cargo.

She is single-decked with engines aft, and has an overall length of 563 feet. Her six holds have a deadweight capacity of 22,600 tons.

Freeport Sulphur was also responsible for the previous record shipment of sulfur overseas—an 18,355-long-ton cargo delivered in 1958.

Jefferson's Austin Labs Undergo a Reorganization

A major reorganization at the Austin Laboratories of Jefferson Chemical Company, Houston, Tex., has resulted in the formation of three new divisions, and the appointment of three division managers.

Dr. Philip H. Moss will manage the research division, Dr. Myrl Lichtenwalter the development division, and Robert S. Reese the technical services division. The new divisions are within the research and development department.

Chemical Story

—*Continued from page 4*

installed at company plants to broaden the aluminum line.

Chemetron reports its sales at $130,270,868, up from $114,217,566 in '58. Earnings totaled $3,995,447, or $1.50 a share, as against $2,004,780 or 78 cents a share the previous year.

Far on the black side of ledger, Devoe &Raynolds, reports its sales at an all-time high of $61,330,749, up from $53,712,561, with earnings at $2,282,678, or $4.31 a share, as against $1,266,511, or $2.37 a share in '58.

Though adversely affected by strikes, B. F. Goodrich Company managed to step its net sales up to $771,591,342 from $697,296,556 in '58. Sales to the federal government were reported at 6.7 percent of total net sales, as compared with 6.1 percent for 1958.

Fluorspar Trade

—*Continued from page 4*

that he will have some interesting things to say when the Tariff Commission's budget request comes up for senate review.

The commission's adverse finding is the latest in a series of setbacks suffered by domestic fluorspar producers in their long-time fight for more tariff protection.

They have lost appeals to the commission under the escape clause, the Office of Defense Mobilization under the national security procedures and attempts for legislative subsidies and tariffs.

It now remains to be seen how the lead and zinc industry will fare. The commission has until March 31, under another senate finance committee resolution, to come up with a report on those two metals.

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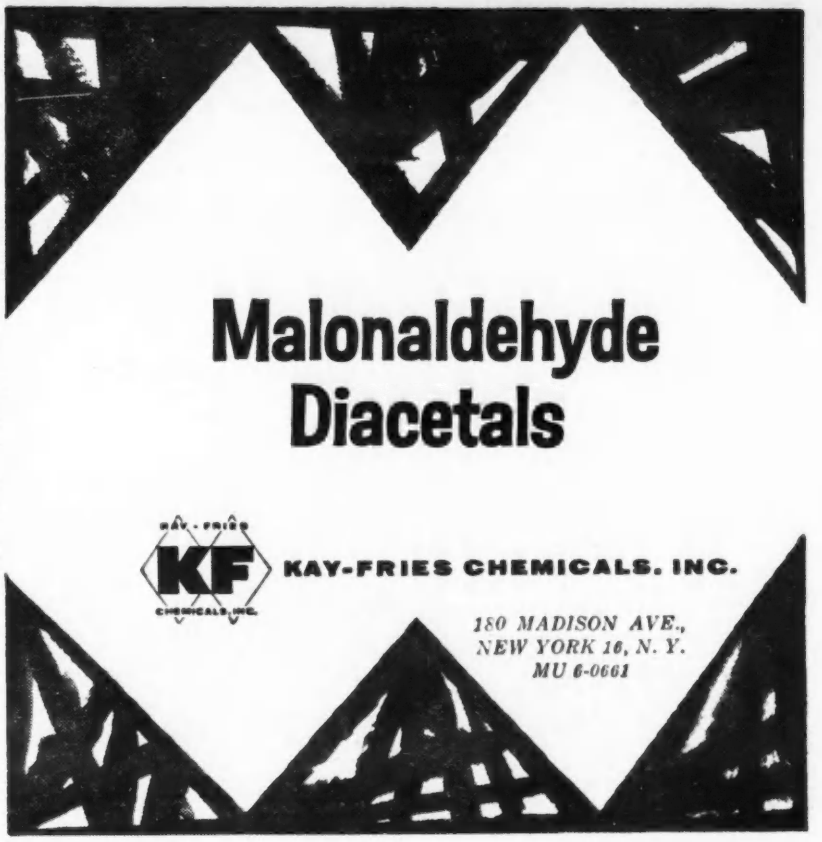
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ALUMINUM PASTE—100 dms, Crescent Bronze Powder Co, Hamburg

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AMMONIUM CARBONATE—35 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
253 cs, American Agricultural Chemical Co, Glasgow
35 cs, American British Chemical Supplies, Glasgow
50 dms, Rotterdam

AMMONIUM THIOSULFATE—3 dms, Wedeman Godknecht, Rotterdam

AMYLOPECTIN-G—800 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam

ANILINE DYES—6 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
124 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
67 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
28 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
18 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
9 dms, Carbic Hoechst Corp, Rotterdam
42 dms, Rotterdam

ANNATTO SEED—168 bgs, Wm Allison & Co, Kingston
560 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Kingston

ANTIMONY—53 cs, Lytess Metal & Chemical Corp, Havre
322 cs, International Selling Corp, Havre
2 cs, Watson Geach, Liverpool
44 cs, Dunkirk

ANTIMONY OXIDE—100 bgs, Hamburg
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ARABIC GUM—250 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
250 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Port Sudan
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ASCORBIC ACID—13 cs, Copenhagen

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BARIUM OXIDE—48 dms, London

BARIUM SULFATE—60 dms, Marseille

BAY OIL—9 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Roseau
3 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Roseau

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166 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Lisbon
91 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Porto Alegre
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11 bls, R B Willson, Progreso
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25 bgs, Machado & Co, Puerto Plata
252 bgs, S Zeitlins Sons, Paranagua
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BENZOIN GUM—10 cs, Givaudan Corp, Bangkok
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26 cs, George Lueders & Co, Bangkok
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BERGAMOT OIL—10 cs, J Manheimer, London
25 qu cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Messina
24 hf cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Messina
20 hf cs, Messina

BLANC FIXE—800 bgs, Antwerp

BONE BLACK—200 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam

BRONZE POWDER—41 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Hamburg
50 dms, Crescent Bronze Powder Co, Hamburg

BUTTONLAC—100 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta

CADMIUM—110 cs, Antwerp

CALCIUM ARSENATE—2 cs, O E Linck Co, Hamburg

CALCIUM CARBONATE—600 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Liverpool
2,600 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp

CALCIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE—15 dms, White Cross Lab, London

CALCIUM LACTATE—35 kgs, Copenhagen

CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC—2,204 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Antwerp

CAMPHOR, SYNTHETIC—89 cs, P H Petry, London

CANDELILLA WAX—250 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Tampico
313 bgs, Tampico

CARAWAY OIL—7 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
3 dms, R D Webb & Co, Rotterdam

CARAWAY SEED—400 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Sokol & Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Hoger Corp, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Transit Export & Import Co, Rotterdam
200 bls, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Rotterdam

CARDAMOM—10 cs, Kellys America Ltd, Mangalore
22 cs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Colombo
10 cs, Colombo

CARMINE—2 dms, Chemical Bank, London

CARNAUBA WAX—145 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Fortaleza
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20 bls, Curacao Trading Co, Colombo
140 bls, Colombo
50 bls, Max Van Pels, Colombo
50 bls, Delano Corp, Colombo
50 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Colombo
25 bls, Louis Furth, Colombo
50 bls, Colombo

CITRONELLA OIL—20 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Puerto Barrios

CLOVE—100 bgs, Delano Corp, Mombasa
200 bgs, Fritzsche Bros, Mombasa
100 bgs, East India Trading Co, Mombasa
600 bgs, National City Bank, Zanzibar
400 bgs, Zanzibar
100 bgs, Mombasa

COCONUT OIL—350 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
290 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
390 tons, Manila

COCONUT OIL, HYDRATED—50 tons, Fallek Products Co, Hamburg

COD OIL—150 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, Bergen

CODLIVER OIL—546 dms, National City Bank, Leixoes

COLORS, DRY—1,200 bgs, Naftone Inc, Hamburg

COPAL GUM—417 bgs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Matadi
145 bgs, Giesmar & Co, Manila

COPPER CYANIDE—5 dms, D C Andrews, London

COPPER POWDER—20 cks, Dow Corning Corp, Antwerp

CORN OIL—55 tons, E F Drew & Co, Rotterdam
260 tons, Corn Products Co, Rotterdam

CORN STARCH—1,250 bgs, J H Lowenstein, Antwerp
351 bgs, Impex Agricultural Commodities, Rijeka
900 bgs, Connell Rice & Sugar Co, Rotterdam
1,370 bgs, Rotterdam

CORNMINT OIL—10 dms, Schwabach & Co, Santos

CRESYLIC ACID—206 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Manchester

DAMMAR GUM—25 cs, O G Innes Corp, Bangkok
56 bgs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Singapore

DEGRAS—53 dms, N I Malmstrom, Fremantle

DEHYDROACETIC ACID—5 dms, Naftone Inc, Hamburg

DEXTRIN—1,000 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam
300 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
510 bgs, Rotterdam

DIHYDROXYNAPHTHALENE—22 dms, Rotterdam

DYES, COALTAR—200 dms, Sandoz Inc, Rotterdam
11 dms, Baird Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
12 dms, General Aniline & Film Corp, Hamburg
26 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Hamburg
120 dms, Baird Chemical Corp, Hamburg
31 dms, Caldwell & Co, Hamburg
99 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg

EARTH COLORS—305 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
1,740 bgs, United Ultramarine & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
50 cks, Adelphi Paint & Color Works, Rotterdam
450 bgs, Rotterdam

EPHEDRINE ALKALOID—3 cs, Havre

ETHYL ACETOACETATE—9 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Rotterdam

FISHLIVER OIL—5 dms, Arista Oil Products Corp, Yokohama
15 dms, Kanematsu N Y Inc, Hamburg

FORMIC ACID—50 dms, Rotterdam

FUEL OIL—164,071 bbls, Pan Am Inc, Curacao
360,821 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
56,665 bbls, Royal Petroleum Corp, Curacao
63,355 bbls, Royal Petroleum Corp, Aruba
105,436 bbls, Mobil Oil Co, Aruba
717,723 bbls, Humble Oil Co, Aruba
125,509 bbls, Humble Oil Co, Caribito

FUMARIC ACID—200 bgs, Industrial Raw Materials Corp, Dunkirk

GALL—6 dms, Wilson & Co, Sydney

GARLIC OIL—10 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Kobe

GELATIN—200 bgs, B Young, London
50 bgs, D H Burdett, Liverpool
28 dms, D H Burdett, Liverpool
20 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
50 cs, T M Duche & Sons, Copenhagen
800 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antderp
150 dms, Arles Co, Havre
330 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Product Corp, Hamburg
300 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Rotterdam
134 bbls, Antwerp

GERANIUM OIL—2 dms, L A Champon & Co, Mombasa
2 dms, Centflor Manufacturing Co, Mombasa
2 dms, Mane Fils Inc, Mombasa
4 dms, Ufiniria International Corp, Mombasa
3 dms, J Manheimer, Mombasa

GERMANIUM CONCENTRATES—24 dms, Alton Co, Hamburg

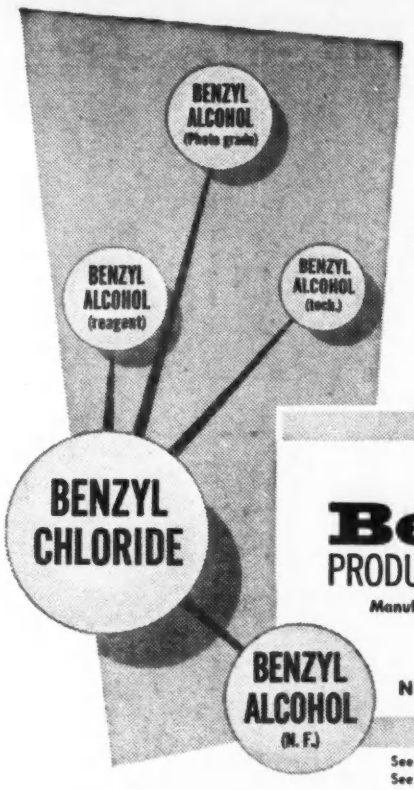
GINGER—80 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
179 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, London
160 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin

GLUE—500 bgs, First National Boston, Hamburg
40 cks, M Corbett & Co, Bordeaux

GLUE, BONE—300 bgs, First National Boston, Hamburg
GLUESTOCK—600 bls, Brown Bros. La Guaira
174 bdls, A M Goldstein, Cristobal
GRAPHITE—1.000 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
1.000 bgs, C Pettinos, Colombo
250 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
250 bgs, National City Bank, Colombo
63 bgs, C Pettinos, Havre
GUAR GUM—50 bgs, P A Dunkel, Rotterdam
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
25 bgs, P A Dunkel, Genoa
200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
GYPSUM—600 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
306 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Manchester
GYPSUM, CRUDE—21,041 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
12,044 tons, Allied Chemical Corp, Halifax
HORNMEAL—1.000 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Co, Hamburg
IODINE, CRUDE—56 kgs, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
IPECAC ROOT—9 bgs, H Weber & Co, Cristobal
7 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Santos
IRON OXIDE—50 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Oslo
IRON POWDER—54 dms, Caldwell & Co, Rotterdam
JAPAN WAX—50 cs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Kobe
KARAYA GUM—80 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, London
61 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
491 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
61 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
87 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
100 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
234 bgs, Jacques Wolf, Bombay
KRYPTON—1 cs, Roberts Reilly & Son, Bremen
LACTIC ACID—2 dms, Henley & Co, Hamburg
LACTOSE—40 dms, Chemo Puro Manufacturing Corp, Rotterdam
20 bbls, R J Saunders & Co, Hamburg
LAUREL LEAF OIL—1 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Genoa
LAVENDER OIL—3 dms, Charabot & Co, Marseille
3 dms, International Flavors & Fragrances, Marseille
46 dms, W J Byrnes, Santander
LEAD, RED—60 bgs, Rotterdam
LEAD, WHITE—400 bgs, Rotterdam
LEAD NITRATE—20 cks, London
LECITHIN—8 bgs, Milwaukee Spice Mills, Antwerp
LEMON OIL—4 dms, Ungerer & Co, Vera Cruz
5 hf cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Messina
41 hf cs, Messina
LEMON PEEL—24 bls, Meer Corp, Alicante
LEMONGRASS OIL—29 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Cochin
28 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Cochin
12 dms, International Flavors & Fragrances Inc, Cochin
LIME OIL—2 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Cristobal
2 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
1 dm, L A Champon & Co, Port Au Prince
1 dm, P H Petry, Port Au Prince
LITHARGE—276 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LIVERMEAL—538 bgs, H S C Trading Co, Buenos Aires
LIVER POWDER—32 bbls, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Buenos Aires
LOCUST BEAN GUM—300 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
796 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Genoa
MACE—36 cs, K H Landes & Co, Singapore
28 cs, Meer Corp, Singapore
MAGNESITE—40 kgs, Jerdan Chemical Corp, Hamburg
120 kgs, Barr Shipping Co, Hamburg
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—68 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Genoa
200 bgs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
60 cs, H A Gogarty, Antwerp
MALEIC ANHYDRIDE—20 dms, Advance International Ltd, Rotterdam
MANDARIN OIL—20 hf cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Messina
10 hf cs, National City Bank, Messina
MANGROVE EXTRACT—200 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Singapore
MENTHOL—150 cs, Schwabach & Co, Santos
m-METHYL PIPECOLIC ACID 2,6-DIMETHYL ANILIDE—12 dms, Cook-Waite Lab, Gothenburg
MOLASSES—555 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MONOETHANOLAMINE—10 dms, Browning Chemical Corp, Buenos Aires
MONTAN WAX—20 bgs, Hostawax Co, Hamburg
MYROBALANS—2.400 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—2.084 bgs, J N Forker, Liverpool
1.252 bgs, Witco Chemical Co, Liverpool
999 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Liverpool
1.343 bgs, Standard Naphthalene Products, Liverpool
NAPHTHOL—14 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
NICKEL FORMATE—600 bgs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Bremen
NICOTINE—4 dms, European Chemical Co, Liverpool
NUTMEG—4 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Port of Spain
195 bgs, K H Landes & Co, Singapore
112 bgs, B C Ritchie, Colombo
NUTMEG OIL—11 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Penang
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—18 dms, Export Import Services, Itajai
OITICICA OIL—150 tons, Grace National Bank, Fortaleza
OLEUM ANTIOXIDANTS—2 bbls, Kalamazoo Spice Extraction Co, Rijeka
OLIBANUM GUM—41 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Massawa
67 bgs, Max Van Pels, Massawa
94 bgs, Massawa
OLIVE OIL—475 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Seville
125 dms, Unanue & Sons, Seville
50 dms, A N Cory, Seville
25 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Seville
100 dms, Bank of America, Seville
200 dms, National City Bank, Seville
150 dms, Seville
ORANGE OIL—5 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
OREGANO LEAVES—500 bgs, M J Golombeck, Messina
44 bgs, P H Petry, Piraeus
221 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Piraeus
OURICURY WAX—244 bgs, United Commodities Corp, Bahia
111 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining Corp, Bahia
111 bgs, Bank of N Y, Salvador
PALMKERNEL OIL—450 tons, Best Foods Inc, Matadi
462 tons, Durkee Famous Foods, Matadi
297 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
PAPAIN—2 cs, Paul Lewis Lab, Dar es Salaam
50 cs, I Levine, Colombo
45 cs, American Ferment Co, Matadi
51 chts, Colombo
50 cs, Mombasa
PAPRIKA—200 bgs, Griffith Lab, Rijeka
100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rijeka
100 bgs, Reliable Mercantile Co, Rijeka
20 bgs, R T French, Hamburg
100 bgs, National City Bank, Hamburg
100 bgs, Gel Spice Co, Hamburg
200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Hamburg
750 bgs, A A Savia, Alicante
100 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Alicante
27 bgs, M A Porazzi, Alicante
100 bgs, A Beckman, Alicante
150 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Lisbon
400 bgs, R T French, Alicante
100 bgs, J Rossi, Alicante
200 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Alicante
325 bgs, Wurm Bros, Alicante

PATCHOULI OIL—10 dms, National City Bank, Penang
PEATMOSS—3.275 bls, Garden Supply Co, Bremen
1.000 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1.500 bls, Swiss Credit Bank, Bremen
1.000 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
750 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Hamburg
250 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1.600 bls, National Distributors, Hamburg
1.000 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
1.500 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
1.000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Gdynia
1.000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
4.400 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1.650 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Aarhus
1.650 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Bremen
3.900 bls, C Fafard, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—420 bgs, J F Frank, Singapore
50 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Colombo
320 bgs, Atlanta Textile Corp, Cochin
100 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Cochin
320 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Cochin
1.600 bgs, Atlas Commodities Corp, Pandjang
159 bgs, W L Willner, Beirut
80 bgs, George Uhe Co, Cochin
100 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
100 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Cochin
100 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Belem-Para
80 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
420 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
140 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Singapore
160 bgs, East India Trading Co, Cochin
800 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
1.000 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
160 bgs, A G Dunn, Alleppey
320 bgs, East India Trading Co, Alleppey
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Alleppey
320 bgs, Daarnhower & Co, Alleppey
80 bgs, C Czarinkow, Cochin
2.000 bgs, Belem-Para
1.120 bgs, Alleppey
280 bgs, Singapore
80 bgs, Cochin
PEPPER, RED—300 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Yokohama
PEPPER, WHITE—280 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
140 bgs, J H Elton, Singapore
210 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
420 bgs, J F Frank, Singapore
140 bgs, Asia Co of N J, Singapore
PEPPERMINT LEAVES—29 cs, Meer Corp, Hamburg
PETITGRAIN OIL—6 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Buenos Aires
11 dms, Gillespie & Co, Asuncion
22 dms, H Weber & Co, Asuncion
11 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Asuncion
17 dms, Asuncion
PETROLENM CRUDE—121.268 bbls, Humble Oil Co, San Lorenzo
260.972 bbls, Humble Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
192.386 bbls, Humble Oil Co, La Salina
228.916 bbls, Calso Co, Sidon
260.174 bbls, Pure Oil Co, Maracaibo
62.000 bbls, Bay Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
70.798 bbls, H H Power Inc, Puerto La Cruz
194.487 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
198.487 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
PHENOBARBITAL—16 kgs, Hamburg
PHENOLIC RESIN—24 dms, Stockholm
PHTHALIC ACID—5 dms, H D Ardinger & Co, Bremen
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—4.000 bgs, Fallek Products Co, Antwerp
429 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Copenhagen
POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
50 dms, Arista Oil Products Corp, Yokohama
POLYVINYL ALCOHOL—140 bgs, Marubeni Iida Co, Kobe
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—2.000 bgs, General Wire & Cable Co, Yokohama
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE RESIN—1.200 bgs, C Itoh & Co, okohama
55 bgs, Dow Chemical Co, Oslo
44 bgs, Nichimen Co, Yokohama
POPPYSEED—300 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Izmir
203 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Izmir
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
350 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
POTASSIUM FERRICYANIDE—50 bbls, Francesco Parisi, Hamburg
POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE—600 bgs, Filo Color & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM METABISULFITE—4 cs, A Gusmer, Liverpool
PROCAINE—40 dms, Bremen
PROPANTHELINE—2 dms, Byron Chemical Co, Hamburg
PRUSSIAN BLUE—45 dms, Tar Residuals Inc, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED, HUSKS—628 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—70 dms, McLaughlin Gormley King Co, Matadi
36 dms, Mombasa
PYRITES—315 cks, American Metal Climax, Leixoes
QUINIDINE SULFATE—5 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Hamburg
QUININE SULFATE—6 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
d-RIBONOLACTONE—10 dms, Hoffman-La Roche Inc, Hamburg
RICE STARCH—200 bgs, American Key Products, Rotterdam
280 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Bremen
SAGO FLOUR—552 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Singapore
SANDALWOOD OIL—9 cs, A Verley & Co, Cochin
9 cs, Givaudan Corp, Cochin
9 cs, Ungerer & Co, Cochin
7 cs, Van Ameringen Haebler, Bombay
SEAWEED EXTRACT—10 cks, T M Duche & Sons, Copenhagen
SEAWEED MEAL—438 bgs, Coleman International Co, Dublin
448 bgs, Hinton & Co, Dublin
SEEDLAC—250 bgs, Chemical Bank, Bangkok
500 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Bangkok
500 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Bangkok
300 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
200 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Parks Co, Calcutta
833 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Bangkok
450 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
250 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Bangkok
SESAME SEED—4.000 bgs, Independent Halvah & Candies, Salvador
SESAME SEED, HULLED—500 bgs, Louis Furth, Cristobal
100 bgs, C M Van Sillevoidt, Cristobal
SHARKLIVER OIL—1 dm, Arista Oil Products Corp, Bergen
SHELLAC—210 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
27 bbls, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bremen
44 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
250 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Gillespie Roger Pyatt, Calcutta
165 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
227 bgs, I Levine, Hamburg
SODIUM ALGINATE—15 dms, T M Duche & Sons, Glasgow
SODIUM ALUMINATE—200 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
100 bgs, Rotterdam
SODIUM BENZOSULFIMIDE—20 dms, R J Saunders & Co, Yokohama
SODIUM CYANIDE—200 dms, Ugine Industries, Havre
8 dms, D C Andrews, London
SODIUM PHOSPHATE—200 bgs, Rotterdam
SODIUM METASILICATE—1.000 bgs, International Selling Corp, Dunkirk
STARCH—500 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
450 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Antwerp
STRAMONIUM LEAVES—144 bgs, Buenos Aires

—Continued on page 52



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Essential Oils, Aromatics

The week was quiet, price-wise, for the essential oils, aromatic chemicals, seeds and spices. Bourbon geranium is now listed at $3 per pound below what it was listed two weeks ago and hydroxycitronellal is $1.10 higher than its previous listing. Black and white pepper advanced a bit and pimento berry is reported to be firming. Lemon oil sales, since the drastic price reduction, are reported to be booming.

The following figures on imports of black and white pepper were compiled by a trading company here in New York.

First, are the 1959 imports of black pepper from Indonesia, the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak, India, Brazil, and Ceylon. Figures are in pounds.

Indonesia—24,719,073; Federation of Malaya, Singapore and Sarawak—1,471,974; India—7,294,748; Brazil, Ceylon and miscellaneous countries — 1,480,700. White pepper imported during 1959 amounted to 2,603,167 pounds and the total amount imported during the year amounted to 37,569,762 pounds.

By way of comparison, here is the total of black and white pepper imported for the past 13 years. (All the years are from January to December with the exception of 1946, which runs only from August to December.) These figures, also are in terms of pounds.

They are: 1946—11,337,742; 1947—40,567,423; 1948—29,837,802; 1949—26,764,629; 1950—33,144,652; 1951—24,170,581; 1952—248,692,798; 1953—30,488,129; 1954—37,938,469; 1955—35,335,338; 1956—39,645,441; 1957—34,959,391; 1958—38,077,470, and 1959—37,569,762.

Price Trends

Advanced

Hydroxycitronellal, $1.10 per lb.

Reduced

Geranium, Bourbon, $3 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 6, 1959
146.60	146.84	146.47	146.94

For Current Prices see Page 10

Essential Oils

Bay—The NF Puerto Rican 50-55 percent material is selling for $1.95 per pound and the 55-60 percent material is selling for $2.50 per pound, according to essential oil dealers here in the New York area.

The bay tree grows abundantly on the windward side of Dominica in the West Indies. This area is usually quite humid because of the steady trade winds that carry clouds from the Atlantic. Trees grow at altitudes ranging from sea level to approximately 2,000 feet.

The principal harvesting season is between September and December and between January and March, although small quantities of oil are produced the year round.

The branches are either broken off or cut off with machetes. This material is left to dry for a few days near the distillation places so that it will loose its moisture content and thereby be more easily distilled.

Most of the distilleries are primitive. The smaller ones hold only about 250 pounds of leaves; the larger ones can accommodate 800 to 2,000 pounds of leaves.

Stills are usually made of copper or sheeted iron. They have a wooden grid above which the leaves are put. The still is heated with open fire which burns wood from the tropical forests of the island.

After the leaves have been freed of their oil, they are used for mulching lime trees.

As a general rule, the phenol content of bay oil in Dominica ranges from 50 to 60 percent. It may run as high as 64 percent, but lots of oil that are that high in phenol content are rare and in limited supply.

Bergamot—No change in market conditions was noted last week. The price remains at its previous range, from $11 per pound to $12.50 per pound for the natural Italian material in cans.

According to a communication from one of the leading cosmetic companies in the United States, bergamot was a favorite beauty aid to the women in the late 18th century. Blondes, brunettes and redheads that surrounded Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette all powdered their hair with a mixture of plaster of Paris and starch perfumed with bergamot and jasmine.

The very beginning of the use of bergamot is not agreed upon by historians of the essential oils, but it is known that planting and cultivation of the bergamot in Calabria was started probably during the early 18th century and by 1725 its use was well established in Florence.

Geographically speaking, the bergamot tree grows only on a narrow coastal strip in Calabria on the southwestern tip of the Italian peninsula.

The tree, knowns as the most delicate of all citrus plants, demands a special soil and climate. It is readily damaged by any harsh weather conditions. The ideal temperature for best growth ranges between 2 and 37 degrees centigrade.

Geranium—Now that more and more dealers are beginning to quote prices for Bourbon material, the price seems to be coming down. Last week's low was down to $22 per pound whereas in previous weeks, $25 per pound was the low.

Unofficial reports from source were that more cyclones were forming off the southeast coast of Africa, but at week's end, these reports were unconfirmed.

The reason today's prices are so high is because a good percentage of the current crop was damaged by severe storms in mid-January.

Algerian material remains at its previous price, $19 per pound.

Grapefruit—Shortage of supply is responsible for the firmness in this market. Prices continue to range between $2.10 and $2.70 per pound.

Lemon—Since the drastic reduction in price of lemon oil, dealers report that sales have increased greatly.

Pimento Berry — Reports from some dealers indicate that pimento berry is firming. The range is from $3.75 per pound to $6.50 per pound.

Most of the oil comes from trees that grow on the island of Jamaica. The trees are evergreen and grow to a height of 30 feet. They thrive on poor, calcareous, well-drained soil and produce berries from the time they are approximately 7 years old until they are approximately 20 years old.

Oil is also distilled from the leaf, but the berry oil possesses a finer odor and flavor; therefore, it commands a higher price.

In Jamaica the pimenta tree does not have to be planted. It is spontaneously propagated by birds and by the "rat bat." These flying fowl scatter seed over vast areas of land and the only things the natives need do is clear away the underbrush and keep the trees approximately 20 feet from each other.

Leaves are harvested throughout the year whenever there is a demand for their oil. The berries, on the other hand, must be harvested during a definite season. Depending upon the location of the trees, the harvesting season may be anywhere from September to March.

In order to gather the berries, the natives climb up into the trees and break the branches off by hand. Crude as it sounds, this procedure is not harmful to the trees. In fact, it serves as a pruning.

Machetes are seldom used to sever the branches from the trees because there is tannic acid in the branches. When this reacts with the iron of the machete, a poisonous substance is produced which will eventually cause the death of the trees—sometimes within two years.

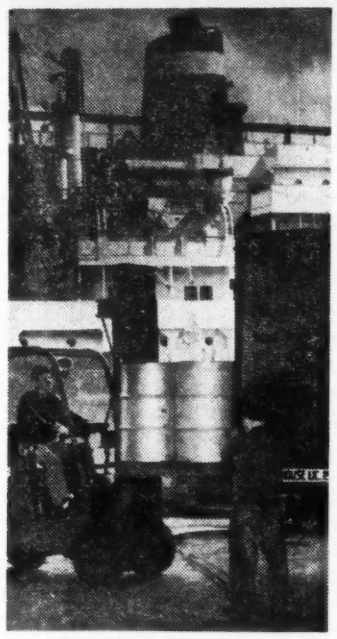
The branches are thrown onto the ground where the berries are beaten off with sticks or, in some cases, lashed off

Imports Detained at N. Y.

Week Ended February 26, 1960

Black pepper, 5 lots, 429 bags.
Cassia, 9 lots, 825 bales.
Ginger, 151 bags.
Gum Karaya, 61 bags.
Nutmegs, 4 lots, 352 bags.
P. pain, 6 lots, 286 cases.

CHEMICAL P.A.'S OUTLOOK IN SECTION TWO OF THIS ISSUE



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Aromatic Chemicals

Ethyl Vanillin—Gradual weakening in the price of vanilla beans has had no effect on the price of the synthetic vanilla flavors. Manufacturers report a moderate amount of business.

The price of ethyl vanillin remains at $6.75 per pound.

Geraniol—Advances in the prices of geranium and citronella oils have caused firmness in the markets of aromatics derived from them, such as geraniol. Price ranges are as follows: extra, $2.00 to $2.50 per pound; standard, $1.75 to $2.25 per pound, and soap grade, $1.05 to $1.25 per pound.

Hydroxycitronellal—Tightness in the citronella markets is now showing up in the markets of its derivatives. Hydroxycitronellal has advanced $1.10 per pound over its previous listings. From $3.75 per pound, it advanced to $4.85 per pound. The high of the range is all the way up to $5.75 per pound.

Vanillin—Ex lignin material remains at its previous levels. Quantities of 1,000 pounds are selling for $3 per pound; quantities of 500 pounds are selling for $3.10 per pound, and quantities of 100 pounds are selling for from $3.25 to $3.35 per pound.

Seeds and Spices

Celery—Firmness is reported in the market.

Ginger—Material from Cochin is firm for shipment whereas material from Nigeria is inexpensive. Peeled Nigerian also is inexpensive, according to reports from the seeds and spices dealers here in the New York area.

Paprika—Reports from Spain say that the market abroad is strong.

Pepper—Prices advanced considerably last week. Malabar black rose from 53c. per pound to 57c. per pound; Lampong black rose from 55c. per pound to 59c. per pound, and Muntok white rose from 93c. per pound to 98c. per pound. Responsible for the advances, say the dealers, is the broader general interest.

Futures, it was reported, are difficult to buy. It is easy enough to buy for the present, but a few weeks hence is another question.

From a report prepared by a trading company here in New York, we learn that exports of pepper during February to the United States are estimated to be 1,000 tons, so that by the end of February total exports will amount to about 7,000 tons without including February exports to other countries.

Imports at US Ports

—Continued from page 49

STYRAX—5 dms, Kline & Co, Puerto Cortes
SULFANILAMIDE—50 kgs, Copenhagen
SULFATHIAZOLE—2 kgs, Copenhagen
TAPIOCA—330 bgs, Bernco International Corp, Itajai
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,607 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
500 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Itajai
1,344 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Kohsichang
670 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Kohsichang
1,200 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Keelung
600 bgs, American Metagraph Co, Santos
600 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok
1,900 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
730 bgs, Geismar & Co, Kohsichang
3,200 bgs, Kohsichang
TARTARIC ACID—1,840 bgs, Leonhardt & Brush, San Feliu de Guixols
THEOBROMINE—10 cks, Havre
20 dms, Rotterdam
THYMOL—24 bbls, Hamburg
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—600 bgs, Chemore Corp, Genoa
2,400 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
o-TOLUENESULFONAMIDE—290 dms, Transpacific Trading Co, Rotterdam
TONKA BEANS—20 cs, Banta Corp, Belem-Para
TUNG OIL—298 tons, Internatio Rotterdam, Buenos Aires
TURMERIC—334 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kobe
UNDECYLENIC ACID—65 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
UREA—600 bgs, Lotte Chemical Corp, Kobe
700 bgs, Rotterdam
VANILLA BEANS—16 cs, Gillespie & Co, Cristobal
5 cs, L A Champon & Co, Semarang
84 cs, Semarang
VETIVER OIL—2 dms, L A Champon & Co, Port Au Prince
1 dm, Hollander Trading Corp, Port Au Prince
4 dms, Port Au Prince
ZINC CYANIDE—50 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
ZINC OXIDE—1,440 bgs, Imperial Paper & Color Corp, Vera Cruz

Los Angeles

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—2,782 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Loverpool
1,800 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Manchester
ANTIMONY OXIDE—500 bgs, Liverpool
BAUXITE RESIDUE—672 bgs, F D Davis, Liverpool
CALCIUM CARBONATE—5,800 bgs, Pluess Stauffer, Antwerp
COPRA—500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Davao
500 tons, Marwood Co, Manila
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Cebu
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Dumaguete
500 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Bulan
1,200 tons, American Trust Co, Tobaco
300 tons, American Trust Co, Legaspi
500 tons, American Trust Co, Dumaguete
500 tons, Cebu
EARTH COLORS—90 bgs, H Hartry, Rotterdam
FISHLIVER OIL, CONCENTRATED—1 dm, Van Camps Sea Foods, Hamburg
FISHMEAL—2,047 bgs, Chimbote
2,651 bgs, Callao
FORMIC ACID—15 dms, L H Butcher, Amsterdam
KELP—3,017 bgs, Kelco Co, Capetown
LIVERMEAL—100 bgs, J H Schroder, Montevideo
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—30 cs, Antwerp
PAPAIN—20 cs, East Asiatic Co, Dar es Salaam
POLVINYL CHLORIDE RESIN—500 bgs, American Commercial Co, Kobe
SAGE LEAVES—15 bls, Hismoco American Co, Hamburg
SODIUM BICARBONATE—1,199 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,340 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bangkok
UREA—700 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
250 bgs, Antwerp
2,000 bgs, Moji
ZINC-AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—50 bbls, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Antwerp
ZIRCON SAND—1,000 bgs, Middlesbrough

Philadelphia

ADIPIC ACID—551 bgs, Rotterdam
BLANC FIXE—1,200 bgs, Rotterdam
BONE—840 tons, Baugh & Sons, Rosario
122 tons, Velleman Corp, Buenos Aires
3,534 bgs, Phila National Bank, Bombay
3,584 bgs, Bombay
CALCIUM CARBONATE—600 bgs, Pluess Stauffer, Antwerp
CASEIN—400 bgs, National Casein Co, Brisbane
CHESTUNT EXTRACT—700 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Genoa
CORN STARCH—672 bgs, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Antwerp
CRESYLIC ACID—200 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Rotterdam
FLUORAL—2,000 bgs, Chas Kurz & Co, Copenhagen
FUEL OIL—98,901 bbls, Hess Inc, Puerto La Cruz
132,410 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Punta Cardon
IODINE, CRUDE—40 kgs, J H Faunce, Yokohama
MANNITOL—740 bgs, Atlas Powder Co, Sydney
NAPHTHALENE—700 bgs, Hamburg
1,477 bgs, Antwerp
OLIVE OIL—35 dms, Foti Co, Seville
PEATMOSS—1,500 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
600 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
500 bls, Keer Maurer, Bremen
3,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Gdynia
1,000 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—115,662 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
212,692 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Punta de Palmas
117,212 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
123,598 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, San Lorenzo
120,000 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
203,242 bbls, Texaco Co, Sidon
376,773 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Banias
236,042 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
89,512 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Bachaquero
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,150 bgs, Tan American Corp, Buenos Aires
2,233 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
RUTILE SAND—2,000 bgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Brisbane
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—300 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
UREA—600 bgs, Rotterdam
VANILLA BEANS—41 cs, Camax Co, Vera Cruz
ZIRCON SAND—12,920 bgs, Brisbane

San Francisco

BLOOD, DRIED—500 bgs, Myers Sales Co, Copenhagen
CALCIUM NITRATE—2,000 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Rotterdam
800 bgs, Bradley & Baker, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—50 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
CELLULOSE EXTRACT—200 bgs, H J Boutin, Gothenburg
CETYL STEARYL ALCOHOL—661 cs, American Alcolac Corp, Yokohama
CUMIN SEED—364 bgs, W J Rountree, Yokohama
388 bgs, W L Willner, Rotterdam
GYPSUM, CRUDE—15,989 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
MOLASSES—738 tons, S Western Sugar & Molasses Co, Manila
2,461 tons, S Western Sugar & Molasses Co, Hinigaran
NAPHTHA—315,585 bbls, Tidewater Oil Co, Mena Saud
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Kobe
POLYVINYL ALCOHOL—850 bgs, Marubeni Iida Co, Kobe
RAFAELITE—19 kgs, International Paint Co, London
SODIUM BICARBONATE—550 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
UREA—2,500 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Rotterdam

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Coatings Materials

The shortage of phthalic anhydride was underscored this week as price advances of 2 cents per pound were announced by two leading producers. The producers who are adopting the new price represent the principal source for the material. A third producer is expected to stay with the older price. The effect on the phthalates used as plasticizers should increase the price of that material but as of Friday of last week no announcement had been made.

Except for a few price changes the general tone of the prime pigments was routine. Zinc borate will be 2 cents higher as a result of a new price schedule announced last week which went into effect March 1. The cermaic grades of cobalt oxide were reduced from 14 cents to 21 cents a pound by at least two producers. The new prices cover all shipments after March 1.

The Argentine casein market became very unsettled last week when a dock strike there continued to tie up shipments. The delay in shipments could cause confusion among importers since the March 31 deadline on casein imports to this country has not been extended by the Senate. The other sources of casein are unchanged in maret conditions. Australian casein is hard to come by with the better grades reported to be extremely tight. New Zealand casein remains firm in regard to prices and ample in supplies.

Shellac importers, commenting on reports that the new crop slated to arrive here next month might undermine the recent price advances on the Calcutta market, said that the new crop was normal for this time of the year and could see no change in market conditions resulting from it. Sales here were steady; prices firm. Both copal and dammar gums are reported to be unchanged in market conditions this week. Prices are firm with sales routine.

Prime Pigments

Carbon Black — Production of carbon black in January was 19 percent above that reported for January, 1959, according to the Bureau of Mines. Shipments increased 10 percent from those of January, of a year ago. Stocks decreased almost 10 million pounds in January. Total production was 179,568,000 pounds for January of this year, while shipments totaled 189,430,000 pounds. A year ago these figures were 151,159,000 pounds for material produced and 172,100,000 pounds constituted total shipments.

Chrome Colors—Production of Chrome oxide green (C.P.) during December, 1959 amounted to 525 short tons with stocks at 504 short tons. For comparison, 389 short tons was produced in December, 1958 and stocks at the end of November, 1958 stood at 499 short tons, according to the Bureau of Census.

The output of chrome yellow and orange (C.P.) during December, 1959 totaled 1,947 short tons. A year ago 1,951 short tons were produced. Stocks for December, 1959 and November, 1958 were 2,658 and 2,433 short tons.

When compared to December, 1958, production of molybdate chrome orange (C.P.) for December, 1959 show moderate increases. For the last month of 1959 output was 669 short tons while production for the same month in 1958 was set at 505 short tons. Stocks were reported to be at 656 short tons for December, 1959 and 693 short tons for November, 1958. All figures quoted here are supplied by the Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Cobalt Oxide—Two leading producers of ceramic grade Cobalt oxide have announced price reductions of 14c. to 21c. a pound. The new listings for 70/71 percent Co, packed in 250 lb. kegs and delivered East of the Mississippi is $1.12 per pound, while material delivered West of the Mississippi is $1.15. For 72½ percent to 73½ percent Co. ceramic grade oxide the new price is $1.15 per pound, delivered East of the Mississippi, with material 3c. higher for delivery West of the Mississippi. The previous prices were for 70 to 71 percent Co. was $1.33 per pound and 72½ percent to 73½ percent at $1.29. The new listings go into effect with all shipments as of March 1.

Lead Pigments—Producers report that the market continues at its routine pace. Demand is fair with sales moving at a corresponding volume. Prices are firm and unchanged.

Zinc Borate — New prices were announced last week for all grades of zinc borate. Effective March 1, the price for zinc borate, in shipments of 1,000 pounds or more will be, 27c. per pound, while material in lots of under 1,000 pounds will be 25c. a pound. The new listings represent 2c. increases over the previously quoted prices.

Price Trends

Advanced

Zinc borate, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

Cobalt oxide, ceramic grade, 14c. to 21c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 6, 1959
103.07	103.06	103.03	103.10

For Current Prices see Page 10

Synthetic Resins

The following figures show sales in pounds for December with November figures included for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:

	November	December
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:		
Molding resins	19,892,653	20,505,507
Laminating resins	5,872,666	5,807,377
Protective coating resins, unmodified, modified, except by rosin	2,135,328	2,258,267
Urea and melamine resins:		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	2,799,046	3,011,981
Vinyl resins:		
Total all types	100,469,896	103,701,205
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	18,123,895	19,070,952
Modified with tar acids, rosin, and or other materials, except styrene	4,695,690	5,419,699
Polybasic acid types except p.thalic:		
Unmodified	545,041	605,032
Modified with tar acids, rosin, and or other materials except styrene	451,156	637,222
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified fester gum, esterified with glycerol	744,797	917,796
Esterified with other alcohols, pentaerythritol, glycols, etc.	950,505	1,069,220
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:		
Modifications with phenolic and other tar acid resins	1,997,224	2,232,129
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	3,379,920	3,443,533
All other modifications	5,288,737	4,460,049
Coumarone-indene and petroleum polymer resins	18,986,518	17,912,664
Miscellaneous synthetic plastic and resin materials, including silicone resins	20,412,903	20,818,362

Lacquer Materials

Cellulose Acetate/Butyrate — Market conditions remain about the same. Demand is normal and supplies are reported to be adequate for all needs. Prices are firm and unchanged.

Nitrocellulose—Demand is reported to be well sustained and has been steadily rising since the end of the steel strike. No changes are anticipated in the general market conditions prevailing over the last few weeks. Prices are firm.

Plasticizers—The price picture was somewhat involved last week on phthalic anhydrides. Following in quick succession, two leading producers announced price increases of 2c. a pound for phthalic anhydride. Following in quick phthalic anhydride. A third producer is holding the price line by staying with the older and cheaper listings. Offsetting this is the fact that the producers adopting the 2c. a pound increase, form the largest source for the material. Combined capacity of the two firms is estimated at about 275 million pounds. This is far greater than the 65 million pounds produced by the price holding third producer. The effect of the increase on the dibutyl, diiso-octyl and dioctyl phthalates is not known as of press time but it is the opinion of some in the trade that a corresponding increase in the phthalates will be announced shortly. The shortage of

CHEMICAL BUYERS REPORT IN SECTION TWO OF THIS ISSUE

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Coatings Materials

phthalate anhydride continues but some sources report the tight situation has been eased somewhat in the past few weeks.

Miscellaneous

Casein—The Argentine market was very unsettled last week. The dock strike, previously reported in this space as settled, continues with growing adverse affects. Shipments from the Argentine have been reduced drastically. The delay in shipments is of particular concern to importers here. That concern mounts as the March 31 deadline on the present casein duty law draws near. Congress has a new bill that has been scheduled for a floor vote for some time but with the Senate tied up with civil rights legislation, some doubt exists as to the protection the government will provide for the strike-delayed shipments that might arrive here after March 31.

Despite the nervous undertone of the Argentine market, selling was reported to be moderately active. The tightness in the Australian casein supply position shows no sign of improvement. Trade sources report that in some cases the better grades of Australian casein are extremely tight. The New Zealand casein market is very stable with prices firm and stocks in good balance.

Natural Resins

Shellac—Prices for spot material here continues firm. Trade sources report that the new crop scheduled to arrive here April-May does not necessarily represent a threat to the recent advances made on the Calcutta market. The new crop is normal for this time of the year and without it the market would be severely hurt. Arrivals for January totaled 25,313 bags which represents a increase from the December total of 18,648 bags.

Gums — Inquiries were routine last week as trade sources report prices firm. Demand is running well. Last month was considered above average by producers in sales and demand considering previous performances for the winter months. Producers see no price changes at this time.

Naval Stores

Pine Gum—For the week ended February 20, the average price per standard barrel of commercial crude pine gum was reported at $30.40 as compared to the $30.40 for the previous week and the $23.70 a year ago. The volume of gum deliveries to plants totaled 675 barrels compared to the 950 for the previous week and 670 a year ago. Content per barrel included an average 6.28 gallons of turpentine and 291.2 pounds of resin. Gum percentages ranged as follows: WG, 1; N, 45; M, 27; K and below, 27.

Rosin, Gum
(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Feb. 26	Mon. Feb. 29	Tues. Mar. 1	Wed. Mar. 2	Thurs. Mar. 3
Drums—					
WW	...	...	...	$12.97	...
Bags—					
Tankcars (for week ended Mar. 3)—					
K or better, $11.50					
Sales, USDA	...	...	212*	846*	...

New York
(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
K-M, $13.20; N, $13.40; WG, $13.70; WW, $14.00

Turpentine, Gum
(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.53	.52½	...	...	...
Sales	4,500¶	4,000¶	...	...	...

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons.

Chemical Exports, Slumping, Fall Off to $132.9 Million

Chemical exports were off nearly $20 million in January, according to preliminary estimates released last week by the Bureau of Census.

Exports totaled $132.9 million for that month, as compared to $152.5 million in December. However, in January of last year, only $115.4 million worth of chemicals and related materials were shipped abroad.

Exports of all merchandise were also lower during January. Shipments abroad in that month totaled $1,560.3 million, a drop of 7 percent from December's total of $1,674.5, but an increase of about 11 percent over January, 1959, when some $1,400.1 million worth of merchandise was sent overseas.

DuPont Speaking

—Continued from page 7

even where labor costs have made these highly desirable."

And in export markets, it is noted, western Europe and Japan are becoming more formidable competitors.

Anticipating a rise of 10 percent in chemical volume this year, the brokerage house fears that profits may not keep in step. And nothing resembling the 30 percent earnings jump of 1959 is foreseen.

Getting down to brass investment tacks, the publication declares, "Even with some doubts about the immediate future, the chemical stocks maintain the rather high price-earnings ratios and relatively low dividend yields that are accorded favorites among 'growth shares.' Whether the industry will be able to maintain a wide advantage or will slacken to more nearly the general pace also is subject to considerable debate."

Hercules V.P. Honored

Commercial Chemical Development Association has designated Dr. Wyly M. Billing, a vice-president of Hercules Powder Company, as its honor award winner for 1960. This award is made annually for notable achievement in the field of commercial chemical development. It will be presented on March 17th this year at the dinner and meeting of the Association at the Plaza Hotel in New York.

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DuPont International Makes Top Executive Appointments

William D. Eaton, director of finance and secretary of duPont de Nemours International S.A., Geneva, Switzerland, has been promoted to managing director and chairman of the board of directors of the company.

DuPont de Nemours International is a wholly owned sales subsidiary of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Mr. Eaton succeeds David H. Conklin who will concentrate on his expanding responsibilities as European director of the parent company. Mr. Conklin will remain chairman of the boards of directors of duPont's subsidiary companies in the United Kingdom, The Netherlands, and Belgium.

George C. Vennum, deputy director of finance and assistant secretary of duPont International, has been appointed to Mr. Eaton's former position.

Nitrogen Fixation

—*Continued from page 5*

passes man's accomplishments in this kind of chemistry.

Nitrogen, available in huge quantities in the atmosphere (air contains 76.22 percent N by weight) can be used in this form only by certain low forms of life.

In fact, the N in the air is so unreactive that the chemical industry must use extremely high temperatures and pressures to fix it.

Right now, via this comparatively laborious process and others, the industry produces 10 million tons N a year. Sounds big? It's only 2 percent of the nitrogen needed by the world's fertilized crops, duPont says.

How did the company run across this breakthrough? It's been running a fundamental research program since 1927—just looking for basic scientific knowledge without specific commercial objective.

Research on the mechanism of nitrogen fixation in microorganisms has been carried out at the company's Wilmington experimental station by Drs. James E. Carnahan, Leonard E. Mortenson, Howard F. Mower and John E. Castle, all of whom are in the central research department.

Pharmacopeia To Feature Added Chapter on Biologics

A newly added chapter on biologics highlights the latest edition of *United States Pharmacopeia*, slated for publication in April, it was learned last week at an advance preview given at Columbia University's College of Pharmacy.

This is edition XVI of a work brought up to date every five years.

Revised by sixty experts, the forthcoming USP is said to have new and improved assay methods for better standards. There is an increase to 150 pages in the final portion of the book where assays, processes and apparatus are described. More information on chromotographic methods for assaying of drugs is included.

Other new sections cover "Adjuncts and Clinical Reagents," "Weights and Balances," plus a chapter on Vitamin D.

Drug Men Hurt

—*Continued from page 5*

Virginia and the District of Columbia, the Detroit firm warned the retailers that, if the cutting continued, it would refuse to deal with them. Each retailer was told his competitors were being given the same treatment.

P-D representatives then visited all the drug wholesalers in the area and cautioned them that if they sold to the offending retailers their supplies would be cut off. Each wholesaler was told his competitors were being approached, and all of them reportedly indicated their willingness to go along.

This kind of enforcement technique, the court ruled last week, is illegal.

"If a manufacturer is unwilling to rely on individual self-interest to bring about general voluntary acquiescence [to the suggested retail prices] and takes affirmative action to achieve uniform adherence by inducing each customer to avoid such price competition, the customer's acquiescene is not then a matter of individual free choice prompted alone by the desirability of the product," Justice Brennan wrote in the majority opinion.

Justice Harlan in his dissent contended that this idea effectively nullifies the Colgate doctrine, since it gives manufacturers a theoretical right that they have no legal way to enforce.

He pointed out that P-D, in all of its efforts to keep prices in line, did not stray from the unilateral path laid down in the Colgate case.

Kefauver Legislation

—*Continued from page 5*

ciples," not a "code." The association notes that the antitrust laws keep a careful check-rein on what it can do in this area.

For example, it is a moot legal point whether any trade association can set up enforcement machinery to govern its member companies without getting into hot water with the Department of Justice.

One thing PMA is surer of, however: The drug-price hearings may be doing a great deal of damage to the nation's medical care picture.

Dr. Austin Smith, president of the association, was prepared to ask the subcommittee a number of questions in this connection. However, he was never given the opportunity during the abbreviated appearances.

Dr. Smith wanted to ask the subcommittee whether "publicity stemming from these investigations" may not result in:

- Underprescribing by physicians.
- Refusal by patients to have prescriptions filled.
- Development of doubt by patients—or friends or relatives—concerning medical judgment of their doctors.
- Demand for unreliable drugs.
- Loss of the true objective—how to prescribe good medical care.
- Disunity among those responsible for providing good medical care.

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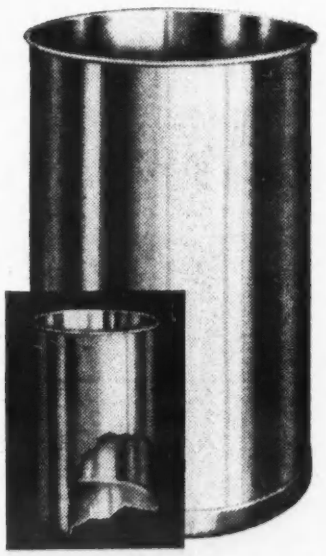

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Feature of the oils and fats market last week was the drastic decline in peanut oil as a result of the government liberal offers of peanuts for oil crushing. Most of the bids were refused, but this week bids will be asked to make 50 cars of oil. This weakened the market and sales took place at a drop of 1½ cents to 1¾ cents, depending upon delivery. Cottonseed and soybean oils closed steadier. Corn oil was easy and slightly lower. Crude coconut oil was weak and fractionally lower on the Pacific and East coasts. Copra also was easy and off $7.50 per ton.

Tallow and greases moved in fair volume for soapers account at unchanged prices, except yellow grease which was slightly higher. Export interest was moderate, with actual trading limited.

Linseed oil was quiet, but steady because of the lower linseed meal market which has declined $14 per ton since January 1. Oiticica continued weak, declining another ½ cent per pound for nearby delivery. Futures also were easier and nominal. Tung oil continued firm and some business was reported at a slight advance for nearby delivery. Brazilian castor oil was unchanged, but not as strong as a week ago because of lower offers for shipment from India. The Brazilian market, however, was as tight as heretofore.

Other oilmeals also were easier. Soybean and cottonseed meals were off $1 per ton. Peanut meal, declined $4 per ton because of increased production and slow demand.

Price Trends:

Advanced

Candelilla wax, refd., pure, 3c. per lb.
Grease yellow, ⅛c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb.
Coconut oil, crude, ¼c.-⅜c. per lb.
Copra, $7.50 per ton.
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton.
Linseed meal, extracted, $3 per ton.
expeller, $4 per ton.
Oiticica oil, ½c. per lb.
Peanut meal, $4 per ton.
Peanut oil, crude, 1½c. per lb.
Refd., 1½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 6, 1959
114.82	117.64	120.62	113.31

For Current Prices see page 10

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Buying interest was restricted to nearby needs. No. 1 Brazilian was generally held at 18c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery with an occasional sale at ⅛c. less. No. 3 was held at 17½c., same basis. Domestic oil was quiet and unchanged.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	103.500	3,122,000
Previous week	.....	1,628,000
Corresponding week, 1959	.....	700,000
Total this year	903,450	18,246,000
Corresponding period, 1959	6,217,300	15,002,000

Coconut — Crude was unchanged for prompt shipment. Trading was reported slow. Tankcars were quoted at 17½c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific coast, March and April delivery. The New York market was lower at 19c., tankcars, prompt delivery and 18¼c. bulk, c.i.f. New York, March arrival.

Corn—This market reflected the easiness in competing oils. Crude was lower with sales noted at 13c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined salad dropped to 16.73c., tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Futures rallied and closed firmer last week on the New York Produce Exchange, as a result of the prompt absorption of March tenders and firmer allied markets. March tenders to date totaled 66 contracts. Trading was active and prices registered fractional gains. Cash oil market was steadier and slightly higher with crude. Refined salad was quoted at 14⅜c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed Crush: January

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during January and December, as compiled by Bureau of Census, follows:

Cottonseed

	January	December
	Tons	
Receipts at mills	165,500	*507,200
Crushed or used	661,300	*675,000
Stocks at mills	1,945,400	2,441,200

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	221,600,000	226,700,000
Stocks at mills	71,800,000	59,800,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	302,700	311,900
Stocks at mills	131,800	110,400

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	155,600	*155,800
Stocks at mills	69,200	667,500

* Revised.

Crude oil was limited supply and firmer. Sales were reported at 9¼c. per pound, tankcars, in the Valley. Prices ranged from 9¼c. to 9½c. southeast, as to location; 9⅛c. Lubbock and 9¼c., Waco.

Disappearance of refined cottonseed oil in January totaled 3,250 tankcars against 2,306 in December and 2,303, January last year. Consumption for 6 months (August-January) amounted to 14,022 tankcars compared with 11,312 for the same period last year. Visible supply was estimated at 17,916 tankcars at end of January against 14,783 a year ago.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, March 4, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
March	218	11.31	10.96	11.30@11.33
May	258	11.53	11.20	11.45S
July	389	11.63	11.32	11.56S
Sept.	73	11.51	11.27	11.39@11.42
Oct.	128	11.42	11.20	11.34S
Dec.	21	11.34	11.19	11.29S
March (1961)	44	11.33	11.25	11.30 Bid
May (1961)	45	11.41	11.29	11.35S

Total sales and switches, 1,186 contracts.

Linseed—This market was quiet, but steady at the recent price reduction. Raw oil was unchanged at 13½c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, March-May delivery; 13.7c., June-August, same basis and 14.61c., tankcars, f.o.b. New York, prompt delivery.

Government sales last week of linseed oil for export totaled 4,240,000 pounds of which 2,240,600 pounds were sold at 9.31c. per pound, bulk, Minneapolis, and 2 million pounds at 9.56c., Cleveland. Previous sales at Minneapolis were made at 9.05c. to 9.06c. Since February 18 total sales amounted to 11,149,800 pounds. On March 15, the government will offer 5 million pounds for export and 1 million pounds for domestic delivery.

Oiticica—Further weakness developed in this market and quotations were reduced ½c. Trading was reported at 17½c. per pound, tankcars, New York for nearby delivery. Interest in futures continued slow and April forward was easy and nominal.

Olive—Steady tone prevailed in Spanish oil for shipment. Trading of late has been active for shipment to Europe, while demand from US was limited. Refined and Riviera grades were held at $52 per 100 kilos, drums, f.o.b. Spanish ports and Virgin oil ranged from $53 to $55, same basis. The local market was quiet, but steady. Spot stocks were unchanged at $2.30 to $2.40 per gallon, drums, spot, duty paid depending upon quantity.

Peanut—Sharp increase in offers of peanuts for the production of oil by the government caused drastic price decline of 1½c. Crude sold down to 14c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, for nearby and 18⅜c. for April delivery. Refined oil also was easier and dropped to 17¼c., tankcars, New York basis.

Total imports of peanut oil in 1959

CHEMICAL P.A.'s OUTLOOK IN SECTION TWO OF THIS ISSUE

amounted to 215 short tons (all from Argentina) compared with 5,134 tons in 1958, it was reported by the Department of Agriculture, while exports in 1959 were 7,244 tons against 1,296 tons in 1958.

The Department of Agriculture has set the 1960 peanut crop national average support price at $201.24 per ton compared with $193.50 per ton for the 1959 crop.

Peanuts reported crushed for oil and meal amounted to 16.6 million pounds during January, raising the season total to 98.5 million. The total for the first six months last season was 102.6 million pounds.

Safflower—Prices will be cut 3/10c. per pound, effective March 15 because of lower freight rates. New prices, for tankcars are 15.55c. per pound, delivered East with drums ranging from 17.55c. to 18c. per pound, spot, depending upon quantity.

Soybean—Crude was steadier. Tankcars were well held at 7½c. per pound, f.o.b. Decatur, prompt shipment. Refined salad was quoted at 9.45c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Disappearance of crude soybean oil in January totaled 5,567 tankcars against 5,165 in December and 5,725, January last year. Total for 4 months (October-January) amounted to 22,032 tankcars compared with 23,132 for the same period last year. Visible supply in January was estimated at 21,915 tankcars against 20,500, a year ago.

Soybean Crush: January

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and and meal during January and December, as compiled by Bureau of Census, follows:

Soybeans

	January	December
	Tons	
Receipts at mills	661,800	*835,900
Crushed or used	1,016,800	1,013,700
Stocks at mills	2,674,000	*3,029,000

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	370,500,000	369,200,000
Stocks at Mills	168,600,000	138,600,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	785,700	788,400
Stocks at mills	93,600	66,100

* Revised.

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Tung—This market was firm, with sales ranging from 21½c. to 21⅝c. per pound, tankcars, New York for prompt delivery, according to seller. Offers were not liberal and closely held. Drums were maintained from 23½c. to 24c. per pound, spot, depending upon quantity.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—Market continued weak, declining 1c. per pound. Prices ranged from 57c. to 62c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Copra — Trading was quiet. Prompt shipments were lower and nominal at $230 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast for March delivery.

Flaxseed—Bids were advanced to $3.10, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. Pre-planting conditions in the Northwest are execellent. Where snowfall has been light this winter generous rains last fall provided good subsoil moisture. Private reports indicate that farmers intend to plant at least as much flaxseed as last year.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Trading improved in yellow grease and trading took place at ⅛c. higher. Prices ranged from 5¼c. to 5⅜c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, according to quantity and acid content. Choice white was maintained at 6⅜c. to 6½c., same basis.

Lard—Government purchases of 10,578,000 pounds last week stiffened the market. Cash lard was higher at 8.55c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—Business was fairly active for soapers account at unchanged prices. Bleachable fancy was moved at 5¾c; prime at 5⅝c. and No. 1 at 5¼c. Special was steady at 5⅜c., same basis. Export interest was fair. Guaranteed fancy was offered at 7⅜c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. and 1c. less for bulk, f.o.b.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—With demand slow, the market was easier and lower. Meal 41 percent was offered at $57 per ton, sacked, Memphis; $57.50, Alabama and $55, Georgia-Carolina area.

Linseed Meal — Appreciable improvement was noted in sales of linseed meal as crushers posted another $3 reduction in prices, bringing decline since January 1 to $14 a ton. Mixers and country trade consider current levels attractive and displayed more willingness to maintain inventories. Increased business was confined almost entirely to deliveries during first half March. Extracted meal, 34 percent was quoted at $55 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, prompt delivery. Old process meal, 32 percent protein, was $4 lower on spot and down $2 on deferred at $66.50 for March and $68.50, April-June.

Peanut Meal—Slow demand and improved production has caused the market to weaken. Prices were lower at $60 per ton, sacked, Georgia and Alabama mills. Recent business was chiefly for local trade.

Soybean Meal—Operations at only about 75 percent of capacity and slight improvement in demand strengthened this market, unrestricted billing quotations were easy, off $1, while advances of $1 to $3 a ton were posted in several areas. Greatest strength was in the southwest. Small mixers provided best outlet and trucklots moved in good volume. Inventories are low and any improvement in feed business would be quickly felt in meal market. Meal, 44 percent was quoted at $55 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur, for prompt shipment.

Waxes, Vegetable

Quietness prevailed in the vegetable wax market last week. Consumers continued to restrict business to small lots for actual needs. There was no improvement noted in the tight candelilla wax situation on spot or at Mexican producing sources. Replacements of about 500 tons of crude owed to US buyers are still unobtainable and the market continued a nominal affair. Small lots of crude were held from 65c. to 70c. per pound in one quarter for sale only to regular customers. On the other hand most users were switching to substitutes. Limited quantity of refined pure candelilla on spot was advanced to 70c. to 71c. per pound, as to quantity and buyer.

Trading in carnauba grades continued slow. Prices on spot were unchanged and fairly steady. Offers for shipment received little attention. No. 3 Ceara crude was quoted at 70c. to 71c. per pound, spot, according to quantity and Parnahyba 2c. more. No. 1 yellow Ceara was unchanged at $1.05 to $1.08 per pound, spot and Parnahyba 3c. more.

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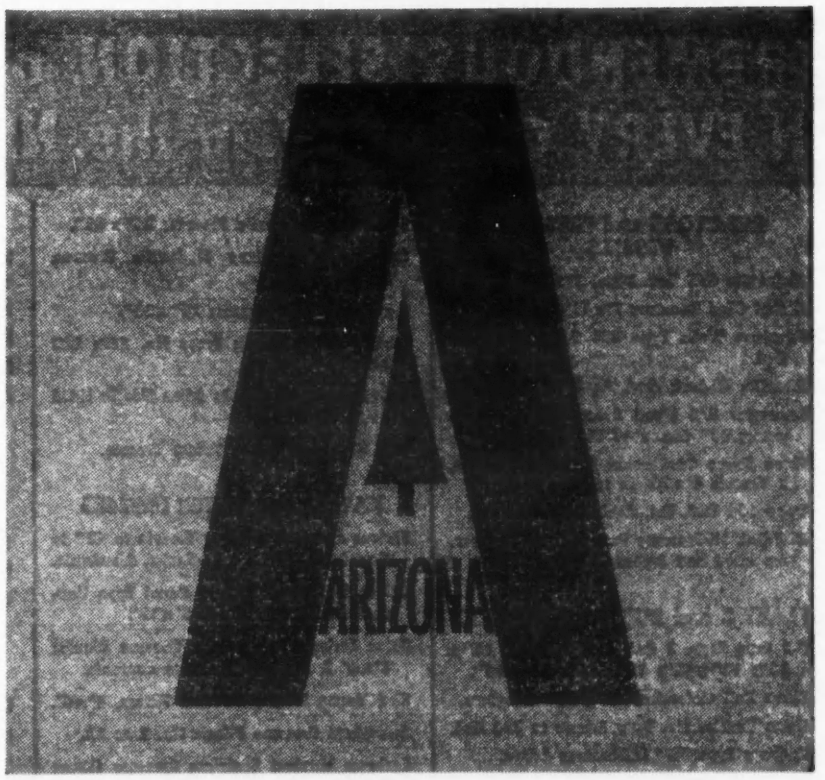

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13-Gal. Glass Bottles: Immediate Delivery !

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Cet it Straight . . . . . .

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Jobs & People

Air Reduction Chemical Company, a division of Air Reduction Company, New York — **Donald Hawkes Spitzli** and **Edmund J. Gernt** have joined the consulting staff of the fiber department.

American Cyanamid Company, New York—**Leslie G. Holleran, jr.,** has been transferred from Lederle Laboratories to the engineering and construction division as senior project engineer. **Walter C. Allen, jr.,** has been appointed manager of the New England region for the surgical products division.

Armour Industrial Chemical Company, Chicago—**Dr. Joseph J. McBride, jr.,** has been named section head of organic and analytical research in the company's research laboratories.

Celanese Corporation of America, New York—**John S. Zolvik** has been named corporate planning and controls analyst, a newly-created position.

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.—**Homer H. Ewing,** a member of the development department, has retired from the company after forty-two years of service.

Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind. —**Dr. Verlin C. Stephens** has been named a pharmaceutical research associate.

General Mills, Minneapolis, Minn. —**James C. Johnson** has been named to the technical service staff of the chemical division at Kankakee, Ill.

Merck Sharp & Dohme, a division of Merck & Co., Philadelphia—**William B. van Buren** has been named assistant to the general manager.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.—**Harry Hicks** has been appointed distributor sales manager for the inorganic chemicals division.

Nalco Chemical Company, Chicago —**Robert R. Burns** has been appointed manager of the newly-created commercial development department.

National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical Corporation, New York — **Dr. B. G. Firstenberger** has been named technical assistant to the plant manager in Moundsville, West, Va.

Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J.—**Dr. Jack B'ack** has been appointed manager of the newly-created department of clinical pharmacology.

Shawinigan Resins Corporation, Springfield, Mass. — **Dr. Saul M. Cohen** has been named a group leader in the research department to head up synthesis of new plastic resins.

A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Ill.—**Wendell D. Ray** has been named an industrial sales manager. For the past two years he has been branch manager of the company's Boston Office.

Stauffer Chemical Company, New York—**Donald Moritz** has joined the company as assistant director of sales for the molded products division with headquarters in Los Angeles.

Union Carbide Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide Chemicals Corporation, New York —**Richard T. Dotzenrod** has been appointed a sales representative for "Crag" agricultural chemicals, headquartered in Winchester, Va.

Valchem, a division of United Merchants & Manufacturers, Inc., Langley, S. C.—**Walter H. Carlson,** formerly technical director, has been advanced to resident manager.

TREMENDOUS SELECTION of DESIRABLE EQUIPMENT IN EVERY CATEGORY in the NEW ISSUE of "FIRST" FACTS!

REACTORS and PRESSURE VESSELS

Mojonnier S/S Vac. Pans; 3' x 10'; 6' x 12'.
Nickel Clad Reactor; 7' x 11'6"; Jktd. Agt.
Struthers Wells Type 316 S/S; 1000-2000 Gal.
Pfaudler Gl-Lnd; Jktd. Agtd. to 1000 Gals.
Lancaster S/S Lined Rotary Jacketed Reactor; 50" Dia. x 17'14" long.
Three Stage Continuous Agitated Reactor, 3 Vessels 4' x 20' in tandem.
Dopp 650 Gal. C.I. Jktd. Agtd. Reactor.
250 Gal. Hi-Pressure Forged Steel Reactor, Jacketed and Agitated; 40" x 72".

PLASTIC and RUBBER EQUIPMENT

F-B Late Style 2 Roll Rubber Mills, 14" x 30"; 16" x 42"; 18" x 42"; 22" x 60".
Three Roll Calender; 22" x 58" complete.
Baker Perkins Hv. Duty Mixers to 300 Gal.
Banbury Type "B" Laboratory Mixer.
Two Adamson Vulcanizers; 16' long.
Abbe Pebble Mills with Motors, Pebbles; 37" x 48"; 45" x 48"; 60" x 72"; 8' x 8'.
Truck Dryers; 11' x 15' x 30'; 7' x 12' x 100'.
Automatic Mechanical Dryer; 160' long.
Automatic Washer for Latex Pads.

Southwark Hydraulic Presses; 36" x 36".
Dunning & Boschert Hydraulic Presses; 36" x 36".
French Oil Mill Presses; 28" x 30".
Stokes Aut. Molding Press No. 252; 300 Ton.
Extruders: Royle No. 1; Allen No. 2; NRM 1½".
Kux, Stokes & Colton Tablet Presses.

FILTERS and FILTER PRESSES

Shriver and Sperry Filter Presses to 42" in Cast Iron, Stainless, Ni-Resist, Aluminum.
Oliver Continuous Rotary Panel Type Vacuum Filters; 8' x 8' and 8' x 10'.
Feinc String Type Rotary Vacuum Filters; 6' x 6' & 8' x 10'; Stainless contacts.
Bird Young Rotary Vacuum Filters, 4' x 4'.
Sweetland Pressure Filters No. 2 to 12.
Enzinger Vertical Stainless Pressure Filter; 18" x 26"; ASME; 24 sq. ft.
Stainless Nutsche Type Filter 6' Dia. x 2'.
Bowser Filter with Pump; 2000 GPH; 69 sq. ft.
Enzinger Leaf Type Filter, 48" x 57" Tank with 15 leaves; 360 sq. ft. surface.

DRYERS and EVAPORATORS

Stokes Rotary Jktd. Dryer; 18' x 8'.
Stainless Lined Rotary Dryer; 50" x 20'.
B & S Dbl. Drum Dryer; 28" x 60".
Buflovak Dbl. Drum Dryer; 40" x 120".
Zaremba INCONEL Dbl. Effect Evaporator.
Swenson Multi Effect Long Tube, Film Type Evaporators.

FATTY ACID DISTILLATION SYSTEM

Including Ni-Resist Still Pots.
Monel and Steel Tanks, Stainless.
Heat Exchanger, Condenser, Receiver, Boiler, Jet and Booster Ejectors, Pumps, Filters, Accessories.

CENTRIFUGES AND EXTRACTORS

Bird Continuous Conical Horizontal Centrifuges; 18"; 24"; S/S; Monel.
Sharples H2 Nozzlejector; 15 HP.
Sharples Monel Model M4 P Centrifuge.
DeLaval Type 316 S/S Hermetic Separator.
Fletcher 12" and 30" S/S Centrifugals.
Rubber Covered Centrifugals; all sizes.

OUTSTANDING SELECTIONS

J. H. Day 40 Gal. Pony Mixers.
J. H. Day Hi Speed 3 Roll Mills.
J. H. Day 200 Gal. Paragon Mixers.
Stainless Heat Exchangers to 1000 sq. ft.
S/S Patterson-Twin Shell Blender 150 cu. ft.
Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Thimble Condenser; 26 sq. ft.

MILLS-GRINDERS-PULVERIZERS

Abbe Stainless Lab. Ball Mill, 9" x 18"; motorized.
Abbe Jacketed Steel Ball Mills, 42" x 36" with charge of balls.
International Porcelain Lined Ball Mill, 8' x 8'; 50 HP Motor.
Patterson Jacketed Ball Mill, 54" x 42"; good for Vacuum.
Szegvari S/S Attritor Mill Model 100 S; Jktd. 7½ HP.
Gates Tube Mills; 5' x 22'.
Mikro Pulverizers; up to No. 4's.
Fitzpatrick Comminuting Mills, Stainless Steel; Models C, D, K.
Mikro S/S Atomizers, Model 5 & 6.
Williams Hammer Mills to 16" x 48".
Williams Ring Roll Lab. Mills, 3 Roll, 10" x 3"; complete.
Raymond Imp Mills; many models.
Bauer 24" Double Runner Attrition Mill with TWO 20 HP Motors.
American Ring Roll Crusher with 30" x 33" Throat; 50 HP Motor.

FIRST MACHINERY CORPORATION

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Naphthalene, Phthalic

—Continued from page 3

try has experienced nothing but climbing prosperity these past two years.

Turning to the inventory situation, the polled P. A.'s say that while the "rush" pressure has been removed, their backlog of orders remains healthy.

Most chemical buyers, it is explained, are now carrying somewhat higher inventories than they normally do, and are considering a downward adjustment. Delivery in about a month is now satisfactory, most of these buyers say.

Price changes, according to the buyers' crystal ball, look to be minimal during the next quarter. Two reasons are offered:

- Vendor costs are too high to allow price cuts.
- In light of keen competition, supplies are too abundant to permit even the most needed upward adjustments.

Productionwise, P.A.'s report that their plants are operating between 80 percent and full capacity. An occasional facility is even running three shifts seven days a week.

Busiest are agricultural chemical plants, turning out fertilizer for the season now underway, and industries with products closely associated with automotive and steel-fabricated products.

Output for the first quarter of 1960 has been scheduled at 10 percent over 1959's final quarter and substantially higher than the first quarter of last year, many buyers report. In the main, this is said to reflect the improvement in durables and heavy industry.

Adhesives Unit in Pa.

—Continued from page 7

facilities. It also contains modern office and laboratory facilities for use by Armour adhesive sales and technical service personnel serving east coast markets.

The Philadelphia works is the third in a series of new industrial adhesive plants built by Armour within the past year.

Other company adhesive plants are located in Chicago; St. Paul, Minn.; Ft. Worth, Tex.; Alliance, Ohio, and Omaha, Neb.

Modern Rebuilt Machinery

UNION Rebuilt Machinery Established 1918

At Bargain Prices

Werner & Pfleiderer 3,000 gal. and 3,500 gal. Jacketed Double Arm Mixers.
Baker Perkins and Day 50 and 100 gal. Stainless Steel Double Arm Mixers.
Abbe 150 gal. S.S. Heavy Duty Jacketed Mixer.
Day 50 gal. Gearless Pony Mixer.
Sperry & American Seitz Stainless Filters.
Knapp Wraparound Labeler.
Stokes & Smith 90D Auto. Tube Filler.
Colton 6 ft. Stainless Steel Revolving Pan.
Mikro Pulverizers, 1SH, 2TH, 3TH, 4TH.

PACKAGING—Pneumatic Scale Lines with Tile Wrap. Palmer Box Forming Machines. Ceco Sealers. Standard Knapp, A-B-C, Ferguson Carton Sealers.

WRAPPING—Package Machinery, Hayssen, Battle Creek, Scandia, Campbell, Wrap King, Pak-Rapid. All sizes and models.

OVER 5,000 Machines IN STOCK—Mixers, Labelers, Dryers, Fillers, Sifters, Grinders, Cappers, Pulverizers, Packaging Machines, Carton Sealing Machines.

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3 Roll ±3036 High Side Raymond Mill.
Raymond ±50 & ±40 Impact Mills.
J. H. Day 600± Stainless jktd. Ribbon Bldr.
1000 sq. ft. Heat Exchangers, Stainless.
170 sq. ft. S.S. Heat Exchangers.
Fletcher 30± Susp. S.S. Centrifugal.
Fletcher 40" Susp. Steel Centrifugal.
Tolhurst 40" Center slung S.S. Centrifugal.
Tolhurst 40" Batch-O-Matic, Center slung, Hastelloy Centrifugal.
Oliver 5'3"x3' Stainless Precoat Filters.
Sweetland ±12, ±10, ±7 Filters.
Shriver 24", 30" P&F Filter Presses.
Link Belt 502-16 Roto Louvre Dryer.
Rotary Dryers 5'x45', 4'x47'.
Louisville Steam Dryers 6'x50', 6'x25'.
P&S Conveyor Dryers 3'; 8'; 10' S.S. Belts.
30 gal. 316 S.S. Autoclave 1000 PSI, 450° F.
Cyclotherm Boiler 620± hr., 250 PSI.
Stokes 38A & 382A Atmos. Tray Dryers.
Stokes, Buflovac Vacuum Shelf Dryers 18 shelves, Condensers and Vac. Pumps.
Stainless Steel Tanks 100, 200, 350 gal.
Stainless Steel Vac. Receivers 75, 100 gal.
Groen 50 gal. Stainless jacketed Kettles.
2TH Micro Pulverizer.
Pressure Vessels 300 to 4500 gallons.
6500, 3000, 1500 gallon Haveg Tanks.

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ECH SPECIALS

Day 40 gal. Pony Mixer, w 5 HP motor.
Day ±5 Cinn. Mixer, sigma arms, 7½ HP.
Day ±4 gearless 80 gal. Pony Mixer, 10 HP.
Gruendler "BB" Whirlbeater Hammer Mill.
3 B&J Cutters, size ½—lab. & midget.
Abbe 5'x6' Jktd. Ball Mill, chr. mang. stl.
2 Preformers, Stokes RB2 & Colton ±3½.
SS 24 cu. ft. Jktd. Ribbon Mixer, 10 HP.
Pfaudler 1500 gal. Glass Tank; closed top.
Rotex 20"x48" Sifter; on stand, ½ HP mtr.

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CENT. - FILTERS - EVAPS. - CRYSTAL

1—Bird 32" x 50" Cent. Cent. 316 S.S.
4—Sharples C20 Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S.S.
1—Sharples PN14 Super-D-Canters, 316 S.S.
1—AT&M 26" susp. Cent., perf. bskt. 316 S.S.
1—Oliver 8' x 3' Precoat rubber covered Rotary Vacuum Filters.
4—Sperry 36" plate & frame Filters, rubber covered, and wood.
5—8' dia. x 24' rubber lined Crystallizers.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

2—Abbe 5' x 16' brick lined Mills.
2—30" dia. Stainless Steel Micronizers complete with Hoppers, Conveyors, etc.

STEEL TANKS

6—2000 to 5200 gal. with Turbo Agitators.
14—Storage Tanks: 3800; 6000; 9000; 10,000; 15,000; 47,000 gals.

KILNS AND DRYERS

1—Traylor 11' x 155' Rotary Kiln, ⅞" shell.
1—Renn 6' x 60' Rotary Kiln, ⅝" shell.

RUBBER LINED TANKS

5—8500 gal. Vertical Storage 8' 6" x 16' x 8' cone.
1—13000 gal. Horizontal Storage 8' x 35'

MISCELLANEOUS

7—Dorr Thickeners: 16' dia. with Tanks.
1—Bemis 50± Bag Packer with Sewing Machine, Conveyor and Flattener.
50—LaBour, Durco, Worthite, Duriron and Stainless Steel Centrifugal Pumps 2" to 6" with motors.

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BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
35-61 JABEZ STREET, NEWARK 5, N. J.
Telephone: MArket 3-7420

BRILL FOR VALUES

REACTORS — EVAPS — CONDS — TANKS

1—Condenser Service 650 gal. 304 S.S. closed Kettle, 5' x 4', with 100 sq. ft. bayonet heater.
1—1400 gal. Blaw-Knox, steel, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—2000 gal. Struthers Wells 316 S.S. jacketed, agtd. Reactors.
2—3200 gal. 316 & 347 S.S., jacketed, agitated Kettles.
1—550 sq. ft. Buflovak, monel single effect Evaporator.
1—7500 gal. 316 S.S. Vert. Storage Tank, 7' x 25', 50 psi.
1—750 gal. nickel clad Mixing Tank, 125# nickel coils.
1—4000 gal. Haveg Vert. Tank 8' x 12'.
1—4000 gal. 316 S.S. clad agitated reactor with coils.
1—1500 gal. Stainless Pressure Tank, 5' x 10', 90#.
1—12,000 gal. horiz. steel Pressure Tank, 7'6" x 36', 200 psi.
6—Stainless Heat Exchangers: 1220, 786, 536, 370, 315, 250 sq. ft.
1—24" dia. x 35', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.

CENTRIFUGES

2—Baker Perkins 36 HS TerMeer S.S. continuous.
1—Sharples C-27 Super-D-Hydrator, 316 S.S.
1—Bird 18" x 28", 316 S.S. Solid Bowl, Continuous.
1—Bird 18" x 28", steel, Solid Bowl, NEW, Continuous.
1—Bird 36" x 50", 347 S.S. Solid Bowl, Continuous.
2—Sharples PY14, PN14, Super-D-Canters, 316 S.S.
1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended, 316 S.S., imperforate basket.
2—AT&M 48" Suspended, 316 S.S. basket.
2—Sharples #16, 304 S.S., 3 HP motor.

MIXERS

1—#12 Sturtevant 304 S.S. Rotary Mixer, 450 cu. ft.
1—Baker Perkins #16TRM, 150 gal. jktd., Vac. 60 HP.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm, 250 and 100 gal.
1—1500# Powder Mixer, 7½ HP XP motor.
2—Steel, jktd. Powder Mixers, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—36" Simpson Intensive Mixer.

DRYERS

3—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf, 20—60" x 80" shelves.
1—Devine Vacuum Shelf with 19—59" x 78" shelves.
1—Devine Vacuum Shelf with 10—40" x 43" shelves.
2—Buflovak 42" x 120", atmospheric, double drum.
2—Devine 4' x 9', single drum, atmospheric.
1—Baker Perkins 5'6" x 6' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
1—Louisville 6' x 45' S.S. Rotary Steam Tube Dryer.
1—Louisville 54" x 35', Monel Rotary Steam Tube Dryer.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 6' x 25', 6' x 50'.
9—Rotary Dryers, 34" x 30', 4' x 40', 6' x 50', 6' x 60', 7' x 80', 8' x 87'.
2—Louisville 8' x 50' Stainless Steel lined Rotary Dryers.
1—Traylor 30" x 18' Stainless Steel Rotary Dryer.
2—Link Belt, 7'5" x 25", 6'4" x 24', S.S. Louvre Dryers.

FILTERS

1—Oliver 6' dia. Horizontal Filter, 316 S.S.
1—Oliver 3' x 6' Steel Rotary Vac. Precoat Filter.
1—Niagara #370-38 Filter, 370 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
2—#49 Vallez Rotating Pressure Filters, 738 sq. ft.
1—Oliver 5'3" x 8' Steel Rotary Vacuum, vaporite housing.
1—Sparkler 33S28 Filter, 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Feinc 5' x 6' Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Filter.
2—#10 Sweetland Filters, 27 leaves, 4" centers, 250 sq. ft.

MISCELLANEOUS

1—Raymond 10' dia. Single Whizzer Separator.
2—Bantam Mikro Pulverizers, S.S.
1—Ross 6" x 14" Three Roll Mill.
1—J. H. Day 5" x12" Three Roll Mill.
3—Swenson Walker Continuous Crystallizers, 24" x 30' sections.
2—Robinson Sifters, 40" x 84", Stainless.
3—Robinson Gyratory Sifters, 30" x 104", Quadruple Deck.
8—Stokes; DD2, DDS-2, T, "R", and "F" Tablet Presses.
4—Nash Vacuum Pumps; H6, TS7, #2.
25—Chlorimet, Durimet and Duriron Centrifugal Pumps, 1½" to 6".

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LIQUIDATION

FELDSPAR PLANT
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19—Abbe Eng. #1B 6' x 8' pebble mills, 30 HP motor, drive, dust hoods, silex stone lined.

2—Hardinge 7' x 36" conical pebble mills.

1—Allis Chalmers 6' x 18' pebble mill.

1—Christie 4'6" x 45' long rotary dryer.

2—Symons 3' shorthead cone crushers, 50 HP.

2—Buchanan 13" x 24" jaw crushers, 50 HP.

1—Pangborn dust collector, 15 HP exhauster.

1—Dings magnetic separator.

5—Bucket elevators, up to 40' high.

PHONE — WIRE — WRITE

1—1960 sq. ft. horiz. heat exchanger, T316 SS, ASME.

1—Tolhurst 48" susp. centrifugal, T304 SS perf. basket.

2—Sharples #C-20 Super-D-Hydrators, T316 SS.

5—A.T.&M. 40" T304 SS Suspended centrifugals, 40 HP motors. (Solid or perf. basket.)

2—4' dia. spray dryers, T304 SS, pilot size, elec.

2—Mikro #3W pulverizers, UNUSED.

1—Eimco 18" x 24" rotary vac. filter, T304 SS.

1—Alco 110 sq. ft. vertical leaf filter, T316 SS.

2—Oliver 5'3" dia. x 3' face rotary vac. filter, precoat, T316 SS. ASME 30# pressure housing.

1—Oliver 5'3" dia. x 8' face rotary Vacuum filter—UNUSED. Steel construction.

75—T316 SS heat exchangers & condensers: 2000 sq. ft. down to 30 sq. ft.—All sizes.

1—Standard 3' x 23' rotary dryer, ¼" welded shell.

1—Ross 6" x 14" 3-roll hi-speed mill, 5 HP.

1—2500 gal., T316 SS pressure tank, 70# WP, 7' dia. x 7' high, ¼" shell & dished heads. 3 HP agitator.

1—J. H. Day 30 cu. ft. jktd. ribbon mixer.

1—Sprout-Waldron 335 cu. ft. ribbon mixer, UNUSED.

2—Baker Perkins #15, 100 gal. sigma blade mixers.

68—Baker Perkins #17, 200 gal. dbl. arm jktd. mixers.

2—96" dia. Vulcan T316 SS bubble cap columns, 30 trays on 12" centers, 272 caps per tray.

2—Graver 750 gal. T304 SS Kettles, ASME, 10 HP XP

17—Sharples #AS-16-V Super centrifugals, Inconel bowls & covers, 3 HP TEFC motors.

PERRY EQUIPMENT CORP.
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CHOICE EQUIPMENT

1—Stainless Autoclave 30 gal. 2000 psi.
1—Cyclotherm Package Boiler 250 psi, 600± hr.
1—Stainless Ribbon Blender 800±, jacketed.
1—Stokes ±38 Drying Cabinet, 16 shelves.
1—Lydon Electrically Heated Dryer 40 shelves, 18" x 36".
4—Stainless Vacuum Receivers 100 to 350 gals.
12—Stainless Jack. Kettles 50 to 100 gals.
5—Stainless Steel Tanks 500 & 600 gals.
10—Stainless Tanks 100 to 300 gals.
1—S. & S. Universal Auger Filler, Stainless Steel.
1—Stokes 90-D Automatic Tube Filler, S.S.
2—Stokes "E" & "F" Single Punch Tablet Presses.
1—Stokes "R" Single Punch Tablet Press.
1—Stainless Steel Condenser 51 sq. ft.
1—Jeffrey Traylor Stainless Steel Vibrating Screen 30 x 68 Double Deck.
1—Day ±31 Roball Sifter—Stainless Steel.
1—Raymond 30" Double Whizzer Separator.
1—Rotoclone Size 16 Type W—15 HP.
1—Fletcher Type 316 S.S. 30" Sus. Centrifugal.

Agitators, Conveyors, Fillers, Labelers, etc.

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2—OLIVER PRESS. PRECOAT FILTERS 5'3" x 3'—Type 316 S.S.
4—RIBBON BLENDERS, 2500 gallons, 1350 gallons.
3—AUTOCLAVES S.S., 50 gal. 2000 lb., 3½ gal. 2000 lb., 2 gal. 5000 lb.
1—DRUM DRYER, Proctor & Schwartz.
2—COLLOID MILLS, 5 HP EX-PR, 1 HP.
1—±4 MICRO PULVERIZER.

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"Geared to Serve You"

Patterson 5' Conical Blender—MD.
Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryer—8 shelves.
Day 40 gallon Stainless Pony Mixer—MD.
Alsop 6" Stainless Filter—Pump & Motor
Sparkler 14S7 Stainless Filter—Complete.
Shriver 12" x 12" Stainless Filter Press.
Resina-Tite Cap & Haskins Cappers.
Stainless Kettles—10-30-40-80-100 gallons.
1500 gallon Stainless Steel Tank.
50 gallon glass lined jacketed Tank.
Ribbon Mixers—50-100-200-400-600-1000 lbs.
Colton ±4 Stainless Wet Granulator.
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CENTRIFUGALS—12", 30", 40" & 48".
CENTRIFUGES—Sharples ±5 Stainless. Also ±6.
DRYERS—Hersey 5' x 26' Rotary Stainless Lydon elec. heated Dryer, tray type. Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer 24" x 20". Dispatch Ovens Elec Heated Devine 8 shelf Vac. Dryer 40" x 42".
FILLERS—Powder & Liquid. Also Labelers.
FILTERS—Vallez type 49, with 41 Stainless covered leaves. ±2 Sweetland 33 Stainless covered leaves. Erlei 6" & 10" Disc type.
FILTER PRESSES—6" to 36" Iron & Wood
KETTLES—Stainless Jack. 20 to 500 gals. Dopp 350 gal. Cast Iron Jack. Vacuum. Devine Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia. Steel, Alum & Copper 5 to 2,000 gals.
MILLS—Raymond ±00 Pulverizer 30 HP complete. Also ±0000. Mikro Pulverizer ±4, 2S1, 2TH, 1SH. Hammer Mills & Pulverizers 3 to 50 HP Williams ±BB, ±3 & ±2XX Hammer Mills. Ball & Jewell ±2 Rotary Cutters. Spr. Wald. Stainless Spike Crusher. Pebble, Jar & Ball Mills, Lab. to 6' x 8'. 3 Roll, 9" x 32", 12" x 30", 16" x 40" Lehmann 4 Roll W. C. 12" x 36" Steel
MIXERS—Baker Perkins 100 gal. Jack. Day Imperial 75 & 150 gal. Change Can Mixers 8, 15 & 40. Day Jumbo 700 gal. horiz. Mixer. Blystone 3000± horiz. spiral Mixer Day 1000± horiz. Dry ribbon Mixer. Dry Spiral Mixers 50 to 3000±. Lancaster 6' dia. 25 HP & ±1, 3 HP.
PUMPS—Vacuum 10 to 500 CFM. Gould 75 HP Centrifugal 250 PSI.
SIFTERS—Day, Robinson Rotex type.
SOAP MACHINERY—Toilet, Laundry, etc.
TABLET MACHINES—Stokes Rotary BB2 & RD3. Single punch to 3".
TANKS—Stainless, Gl. Lined, Steel.
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1—Downington type 316 SS heat exchanger, 750 sq. ft.

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1—Swenson type 316 SS vacuum crystallizer, 2' x 12'.

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2—Rotex #41—40" x 120" sifters.
2—Day 14" x 30" type B high speed 3 roll mills.
1—International 10 cu. ft. stainless steel double cone blender.
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Resin Kettles—2-3,000 gallon (18,000 lbs. Solid Charge), 7' diameter by 10'. Stainless with turbine agitator, cooling coils. Reflux tank and condensors each with new never used Selas gas units or one Trent electric jacket. Excellent condition equipment being replaced with larger units by synthetic resin manufacturer. Write OPD 930.

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Consultant Wanted to assist in fundamental problem of adhering ethyl cellulose cements to bowling pins. All replies held in confidence. OPD Box 935.

Responsible Concern desires know-how for manufacturing water-soluble methylated melamine formaldehyde resins. Concerns or individuals expert in this field please contact OPD Box 937.

Trade Name Chemicals

—*Continued from page 43*

"Seyco 21" may be added at the beginning of the cooking cycle without reducing the effect of the enzyme.

Miles Chemical Company, a division of Miles Laboratories, Inc., manufactures a dialdehyde starch trade named **"Sumstar."** Three grades are offered: **"Sumstar-S,"** over 90 percent oxidized; **"Sumstar-R,"** 75 to 80 percent oxidized; and **"Sumstar-J,"** 50 percent oxidized. Miles explains that "percent oxidized" means the number of original anhydroglucose units now in the dialdehyde form per 100 units in the chain.

"Sumstar," an almost free-flowing fine powder which is non-volatile and odorless, like most polymeric materials is said to be practically insoluble in cold water. However, through research, Miles has made available **"Sumstar"** from which aqueous solutions or dispersions of up to 10 percent concentration may be prepared. Continuing on this subject, the company claims that **"Sumstar-R** and **J"** are more soluble than **"Sumstar-S,"** but may exhibit a pasting property which is similar to that of ordinary starch. Also, with regard to solutions, Miles advises that prolonged heating in strongly alkaline aqueous medium is not a good practice.

In the textile industry Miles states that **"Sumstar"** is used as a cotton cellulose cross-linker to provide resistance to both shrinkage and creasing and to increase avrasion resistance and tensile strength and thus increase durability.

Furthermore, finishes utilizing **"Sumstar"** should have excellent resistance to laundering since **"Sumstar"** will form chemical bonds with the cellulose and thus cross-link the fiber. Finally, Miles recommends that **"Sumstar"** be investigated for use as a combination sizing agent and cross-linker, thus eliminating the need to wash out sizings after fabrics are woven.

Softening Agents

"Catacrest 100" is a 100 percent substantive cationic softener produced by Crest Chemical Corporation. An amber colored oil in form, it is said to contain no solvents or diluents whatsoever.

Neutral in reaction, Crest goes on to say that **"Catacrest 100"** is readily soluble in cold or warm water forming low foaming solutions. This means that it is not necessary to prepare stock solutions of softener, explains the company.

Concerning compatibility properties, **"Catacrest 100"** reportedly is compatible with acids, alkalies and may be utilized with dextrins, starches, weighters, all resins, fixatives, etc.

Discussing uses, Crest assures a durable soft hand with good drapping qualities for all fabrics treated with **"Catacrest 100."** Also, it can be used with urea-formaldehyde, melamine, and cyclic resins. Another feature is the fact that when **"Catacrest 100"** is applied to whites there is supposed to be no yellowing and no scorching. Likewise, Crest says it has no effect on pastel dyed goods and shows no chlorine bleaching of the fabrics.

Tanatex Chemical Corporation markets **"Cellolube,"** a cationic softener which works well on cottons, rayons, acetates, wool, silk, nylon and all types of mixed goods. **"Cellolube,"** described as being a heavy, white paste, gives crystal clear solutions at a pH of 6.5 when dispersed in hot water.

Compatible with various resin-catalyst mixes, Tanatex claims that it may be applied with them in one operation. Concerning application, **"Cellolube"** is applied on either the quetch, jig, dyebeck or on continuous washing machines, with application temperatures ranging from 90 to 180°F.

With regard to effectiveness, Tanatex believes that **"Cellolube"** will not cause development of odors on treated goods; will not discolor whites, nor will it change pastel shades. It is said to soften goods to any desired degree and to increase the resiliency of yarns, fabrics and knit goods.

Food Additives Law Goes into Effect

—*Continued from page 3*

no hasty action, there have been many worrying about this question: What happens if no decision is made on a potential additive before the deadline?

Here, too, the agency has been trying to quiet industry fears. This, for instance, is what FDA has been writing to additive makers seeking more time:

"We recognize that some persons requesting extensions may become concerned if no action is taken on their requests as the March 5, 1960, date approaches.

"We urge that you do not become concerned since it will not be our purpose to consider, without prior notice, any legal actions under the statute for any product for which we have a pending request not acted upon by us."

Why FDA Goes Slow

One reason FDA is thinking more about getting the additives machinery well oiled these days than it is about enforcement may be the ticklish matter of legal precedent.

Food and drug lawyers say that the agency will probably make certain that it has an air-tight case before proceeding against any additive manufacturer.

A few adverse court decisions at the outset would set up a judicial pattern that could all but wreck the agency's enforcement program.

Much of the agency's huge workload is due to the fact that many producers are not quite sure just what a food additive is under the law. To play safe, they are besieging FDA for opinions.

The agency uses those rules of thumb in determining whether a substance is a food additive or not:

- It has not received prior sanction. That is, it was not authorized as safe before the new law was enacted.
- It has not been "generally recognized as safe."
- It can reasonably be expected to become a component of food under its intended use.

Synthetic flavors provide a choice example of how monumental this identification problem is.

Association Working With FDA

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association is now working with FDA on a list of 1,100 substances to determine whether (a) they're safe and (b) they're recognized food additives. The 1,100 materials must be considered on a product-by-product basis.

To speed up the procedure of finding out whether an indirect additive is subject to the new law, one idea is now going the rounds: an industry testing protocol.

The proposal is that interested industry groups set up FDA-approved testing methods. Then individual manufacturers could apply these tests themselves to find out whether their products come under the food additives law.

Can Manufacturers Institute is said to be actively interested in the idea and the rubber manufacturers are also reported to be eager to explore the plan.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, meanwhile, has a food additives manual in preparation. It will be issued in eight or nine parts. The first section slated for publication—Part 4—will tell how to determine whether a substance is a food additive or not.

The manual, which has gone through three drafts, has been submitted to FDA for comments and the agency is reported to be enthusiastic.

The manual is now going through a final reworking to incorporate minor suggestions made by FDA. When completed, it will be made available by the association to both MCA members and nonmembers alike.

The MCA manual and the industry protocol idea, the agency hopes, will do much to remove one of its current pet peeves: industry's great yen for an FDA stamp of approval on anything and everything.

The agency complains that its endorsement is now being widely sought as a kind of sales tool—much on the order of the *Good Housekeeping* Seal of Acceptance.

A little more light on the additives problem, FDA believes, will go a long way toward dispelling such mistaken notions.

Additives Given Extensions

Listed below are the twenty-five direct food additives given one-year time extensions together with the limits within which they may be employed and the uses and restrictions specified by FDA:

Annatto colorants, 35 parts per million (based on annatto solids), as coloring in foods.

Butylated hydroxyanisole and or butylated hydroxytoluene, 0.001 percent (combined total), as an antioxidant in dry mixes for making prepared foods.

Butylated hydroxyanisole and or butylated hydroxytoluene, and or propyl gallate, 0.005 percent (combined total), as antioxidants in breakfast cereals.

Copper pyrophosphate, 0.005 percent of copper in total daily ration, in mineral mixtures used in concentrated animal feeds.

Cottonseed flour (cooked and partially defatted), 5 percent, in bakery products.

3,5-Diiodosalicylic acid, 300 parts per million, in salt blocks for animal use.

Ethylcellulose, 35 percent by weight, in dry vitamin preparations for animal feed and human food use.

Fumaric acid, 0.3 percent, in foods as an acidulent, flavoring and leavening agent.

Polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monooleate, 0.1 percent, in frozen desserts (other than water ices) as an emulsifier.

Polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monooleate, 0.1 percent, in imitation ice cream, as an emulsifier.

Polyoxethylene (20) sorbitan monooleate, 0.05 percent, in pickles, as an emulsifier.

Poloxyethylene (20) sorbitan monooleate, as an emulsifier in flavored foods when used at rate not to exceed nine parts by weight per one part of flavor.

Polyoxyethylene (20) sorbian monostearate, 0.475 percent, in cakes, as an emulsifier.

Polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monostearate, 0.45 percent, in cake icing, as an emulsifier.

Polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monostearate, 0.5 percent, in confectionery coating, as an emulsifier.

Polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monostearate, 0.2 percent, in sugar confectionery pan coatings, as an emulsifier.

Polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monostearate, 0.4 percent, in whipped topping, as an emulsifier.

Polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monostearate, an emulsifier in flavored foods when used at rate

Aluminum Condenser, 350 sq. ft.
4—24" Filter Presses, Stainless Steel fittings, wood frames.
1—24" Filter Press, open delivery.
1—Procter & Schwartz finned Drum Drier.
Continuous Stripping Column 2 x 13.
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not to exceed nine parts by weight per one part of flavor.

Polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan tristearate, 0.1 percent, in frozen desserts (other than water ices), as an emulsifier.

Polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan tristearate, 0.1 percent, in imitation ice cream, as an emulsifier.

Quinine sulfate, 0.01 percent, as flavoring agent in carbonated beverages.

Sorbitan monostearate, as an emulsifier in flavored foods when used at rate not to exceed nine parts by weight per one part of flavor.

Sorbitan monostearate in combination with polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monostearate, 0.475 percent, in cakes, as an emulsifier.

Sorbitan monostearate in combination with polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monostearate, 1.0 percent, in confectionery coating, as an emulsifier.

Sorbitan monostearate in combination with polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monostearate, 0.4 percent in whipped topping, as an emulsifier.

Further Extensions Granted

Below are listed eleven new indirect food additives granted one-year time extensions along with eight newly-classified indirect food additives which previously received extensions as direct additives.

All nineteen additives follow together with the limits within which they may be employed and the uses and restrctions specified by FDA:

Bromides, inorganic, 50 parts per million, in processed foods from methyl bromide fumigation.

Carbon tetrachloride, as a fumigant, in food plant use.

Coumarone-indene resin, 200 parts per million, in coating on citrus fruits.

Chloropicrin, as a fumigant, in food plant use.

Dibutyl phthalate, not to exceed 2.17 percent in nitrocellulose-coated, heat-sealing cellophane for packaging foods.

Dicyclohexyl phthalate, not to exceed 2.17 percent in nitrocellulose-coated, heat-sealing cellophane for packaging foods.

Ethylene dibromide, as a fumigant in food plant use.

Ethylene dichloride, as a fumigant in food plant use.

Maleic acid, not to exceed 0.09 percent in nitrocellulose-coated, heat-sealing cellophane for packaging foods.

Mineral oil, not to exceed 2 percent in fiber bags to contain dry foods.

Mono fatty acid ester, not to exceed 0.8 percent in film wrappings for food.

Pentaerythritol tetrastearate, not to exceed 0.09 percent in nitrocellulose-coated, heat-sealing cellophane for packaging foods.

Piperonyl butoxide, as a fumigant in food plant use.

Polymers of pimaric and abietic acids and or rosin constituents, not to exceed 0.64 percent in nitrocellulose-coated heat-sealing cellophane for packaging foods.

Polyoxyethylene (20) sorbitan monooleate, not to exceed 1.48 percent in film wraps for meat, as an emulsifier.

Propylene oxide, as a fumigant in foods.

Pyrethrins, as a fumigant in foods.

Tetraethylene pentamine, not to exceed 1.77 percent in coatings for food-storage containers.

Titanium dioxide, not to exceed 20 percent in adhesives for food packages.

'Generally Regarded as Safe'

Following is FDA's proposal that a list of sixty-seven substances which may become components of food as a result of their use in paper and paperboard packages be listed as "generally regarded as safe."

The list will be considered by qualified experts in the field, and if these experts agree that these substances are generally recognized as safe, no further safety testing will be required. These are the materials to be evaluated:

Acetic acid.
Alum (double sulfate of aluminum and ammonium potassium, or sodium).
Aluminum hydroxide.
Aluminum oleate.
Aluminum palmitate.
Ammonium chloride.
Ammonium hydroxide.
Calcium chloride.
Calcium hydroxide (lime).
Calcium sulfate.
Casein.
Cellulose acetate.
Clay (kaolin).
Copper sulfate.
Cornstarch.
Corn sugar (sirup).
Dextrin.
Diatomaceous earth filler.
Ethyl cellulose.
Ethyl vanillin.
Ferric sulfate.
Ferrous sulfate.
Formic acid or sodium salt.
Glycerin.
Guar gum.
Invert sugar.
Iron, reduced.
Locust bean gum (carob bean gum).
Magnesium carbonate.
Magensium chloride.
Magnesium hyroxide.
Magnesium sulfate.
Methyl and ethyl acrylate.
Mono and diglycerides from glycerolysis of edible fats or oils.
Oleic acid.
Oxides of iron.
Potassium sorbate.
Propionic acid.
Propylene glycol.
a-Protein.
Silicon dioxides.
Pulps from wood, straw, bagasse, or other natural sources.
Soap (sodium oleate, sodium palmitate).
Sodium aluminate.
Sodium carbonate.
Sodium chloride.
Sodium hexametaphosphate.
Sodium hydrosulfite.
Sodium hyroxide.
Sodium phosphoaluminate.
Sodium silicate.
Sodium sorbate.
Sodium sulfate.
Sodium thiosulfate (0.1 percent in salt).
Sodium tripolyphosphate.
Sorbitol.
Sulfamic acid.
Sulfuric acid.
Starch, acid modified.
Starch, prezelatinized.
Starch, unmodified.
Sucrose.
Talc.
Urea.
Vanillin.
Zinc hydrosulfite.
Zinc sulfate.

No Further Proof Needed

Below are the twenty-eight paper packaging materials which FDA says it authorized as safe before the new food additives law was enacted. No further proof of safety of these packaging materials is required. Prior sanctions were granted for:

Aliphatic polyoxyethylene ethers.*
1-Alkyl (C_6-C_{17})-amino-3-aminopropane monoacetate.*
Borax or boric acid for use in adhesives, sizes, and coatings.*
Butadiene-styrene copolymer.
Chromium complex of perfluoro-octane sulfonyl glycine for use on paper and paperboard which is waxed.*
Disodium cyanodithiomidocarbamate with ethylene diamine and potassium N-methyl dithiocarbamate and or sodium 2-mercaptobenzothiazole (slimicides).*
Ethyl acrylate and methyl methacrylate copolymers of itaconic acid or methacrylic acid for use only on paper and paperboard which is waxed.*
Hexamethylene tetramine as a setting agent for protein, including casein.*
1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-(4-chlorobutyl)-2-alkyl (C_6-C_{17}) imidazolinium chloride.*
Itaconic acid polymerized.
Melamine formaldehyde polymer.
Methyl acrylate (polymerized).
Methyl ethers or mono-, di-, and tripropylene glycol.*
Myristo chromic chloride complex.
Nitrocellulose.
Polyethylene glycol 400.
Polyvinyl acetate.
Potassium pentachlorophenate as a slime control agent.*
Potassium trichlorophenate as a slime control agent.*
Pyrethrins in combination with piperonyl butoxide in outside plies of multiwall bags.*
Resins from high and low viscosity polyvinyl alcohol for fatty foods only.
Rubber hydrochloride.
Sodium pentachlorophenate as a slime control agent.*
Sodium trichlorophenate as a slime control agent.*

* Under the conditions of normal use, these substances would not reasonably be expected to migrate to food, based on available scientific information and data.

Other Paper Packaging Materials

Below are three lists totaling 135 other paper packaging materials which were also granted one-year time extensions by FDA. The agency said the extensions were based on an item-by-item determination that continued use of these materials for one year presents no undue hazard to health.

The following defoaming agents were given extensions:

Aliphatic hydrocarbon fractions petroleum.
Castor oil.
Cetyl alcohol.
Coconut alkylolamide.
Coconut oil, sulfonated.
Cottonseed fatty acid.
Cyclohexanol.
Diethamolamine stearate.
Ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid tetrasodium salt.
Formaldehyde.
Glyceryl monohydroxystearate.
Hexadecanol.
Hexylene glycol.
Hydrogenated fish oil.
Isobutanol.
Isopropanol.
Kerosene, completely aliphatic.
Kerosene, oil.
Kerosene oil, deodorized.
Lauryl alcohol.
Lignin sulfonate sodium salt.
Marine oil fatty acid soaps (hydrogenated).
Methyl oleate.
Methyl oleate-palmitate mixture.
Methyl tallowate.
Mineral oil.
Mustardseed oil, sulfated.
Myristyl alcohol.
Naphtha.
Oleic acid, animal source.
Oleic acid, sulfated.
Oleic acid, vegetable source.
Oil paraffin.
Oil paraffin, pale paraffin oil.
Parachlorometacresol.
Paraffin wax.
Peanut oil, sulfated.
Pentaerythritol monostearate.
Polyalkylene glycol ether.
Polyethylene (slightly oxidized).
Polyethylene glycol, ester of rosin (15 M).
Polyethylene glycol, ester of rosin octylphenol.
Polyethylene glycol 200, monotallate.
Polyethylene glycol 200, monooleate.
Polyethylene glycol 200, monostearate.
Polyethylene glycol, ditallate.
Polyethylene glycol 400, dioleate.
Polyethylene glycol 400, distearate.
Polyethylene glycol 400, monococoate.
Polyethylene glycol 400, monolaurate.
Polyethylene glycol 400, monooleate.
Polyethylene glycol 400, monostearate.
Polyethylene glycol 400, monotallate.
Polyethylene glycol 400, tallow diester and glycerides.
Polyethylene glycol 450, monostearate.
Polyethylene glycol 600.
Polyethylene glycol 600, monoricinoleate.
Polyglycol ether of tridecyl alcohol.
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate.
Rice bran oil.
Rice bran oil, sulfated.
Ricinoleate (butyl).
Ricinoleate (methyl).
Sodium stearate, technical grade.
Sorbitan monostearate.
Sorbitan tristearate.
Sperm oil, sulfated (75%).
Stearic acid.
Stearic acid, single pressed.
Stearic acid, double pressed.
Stearic acid, rubber grade.
Stearic palmitic acids, 63:29.
Stearyl alcohol, technical grade, approximately 65%-80% stearyl and 20%-35% cetyl.
Tall oil fatty acid, methyl ester.
Tall oil, refined.
Tallow, alcohol, hydrogenated.
Tallow, blown (oxidized).
Tallow.
Tallow fatty acids.
Tallow fatty acids, hydrogenated.
Tallow, hydrogenated.
Tallow, monoglyceride.
Tallow, propylene glycol ester.
Tallow, sodium soap.
Tallow, sulfated (75%).
Tallow, sulfated (80%).
Tallow, sulfonated (50%).
Tallow, unbleached.
Triethanolamine (99%).
Triisopropanolamine.
Zinc stearate.

Rosin, Rosin Derivatives

The agency also gave more time to a number of rosin and rosin derivatives. In doing so, the agency explained that these are incidental additives to food from the use as components of adhesives, wax and other coatings, plasticizers, inks, lacquers, sizings, paper finishers, defoaming and dispersing agents and are intended for use in the manufacture of paper and paperboard for the packaging of food.

These rosin products get extensions:

Wood rosin, gum rosin, and tall oil rosin and the dimers thereof, and these substances as modified by the following reactants:

Bisphenol-formaldehyde.
Ethylene glycol.
Formaldehyde.
Fumaric acid.
Glycerin.
Hydrogen.
Maleic anhydride.
Methanol.
Pentaerythritol (double-crystallized).
Phthalic anhydride.
Sulfuric acid.
Triethylene glycol.

A number of miscellaneous chemicals used in the manufacture of paper and paperboard similarly received extensions. They are:

Acrylic and methacrylic esters (aqueous emulsions of polymers).
Animal glue.
Anionic polyacrylamide.
Bis(1,4-bromoacetoxy)-2-butene.
Carbon black prepared by the "impingement" or "channel" process.
Dibutyl phthalate.
Dicyclohexylphthalate.
Dicyandiamide.
Dimethyl polysiloxane polymer.
Dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate.
Hydroxyethylcellulose.
8-Hydroxyethyl pyridinum salt of 2-mercaptobenzothiazole.
Hydroxyethyl starch.
Mixture of the ketene dimers of palmitic and stearic acids.
Monosulfonated naphthalene.
Oxidized starch.
Pentaerythritol ester of maleic anhydride.
Polyamide-epichlorohydrin resin.
Polyoxyethylated castor oil.
Polyoxyethylated oleyl alcohol.
Polyvinyl alcohol.
Sodium dodecylbenzene sulfonate.
Sodium lauryl sulfate.
Sodium lignsulfonate (sodium lignosulfonate).
Sodium nitrate.
Sodium salt of naphthalene sulfonic acid condensed with formaldehyde.
Sodium salts of dimethyl dithiocarbamic acid and 2-mercaptobenzothiazole.
Triethylene glycol polyester of phthalic anhydride (modified).
Vinyl acetate dibutyl maleate copolymer.
Zinc dimethyldithiocarbamate in combination with zinc salt of 2-mercaptobenzothiazole.

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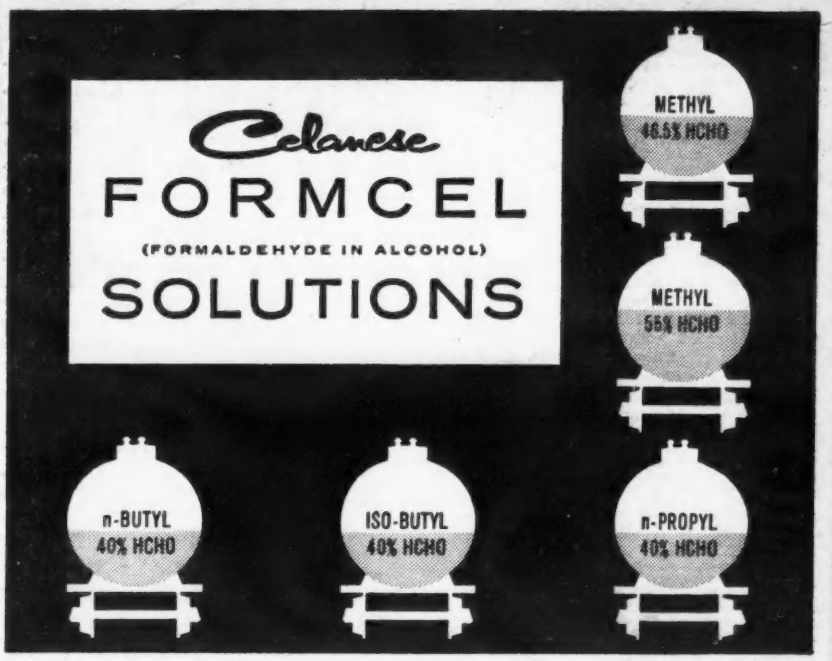

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